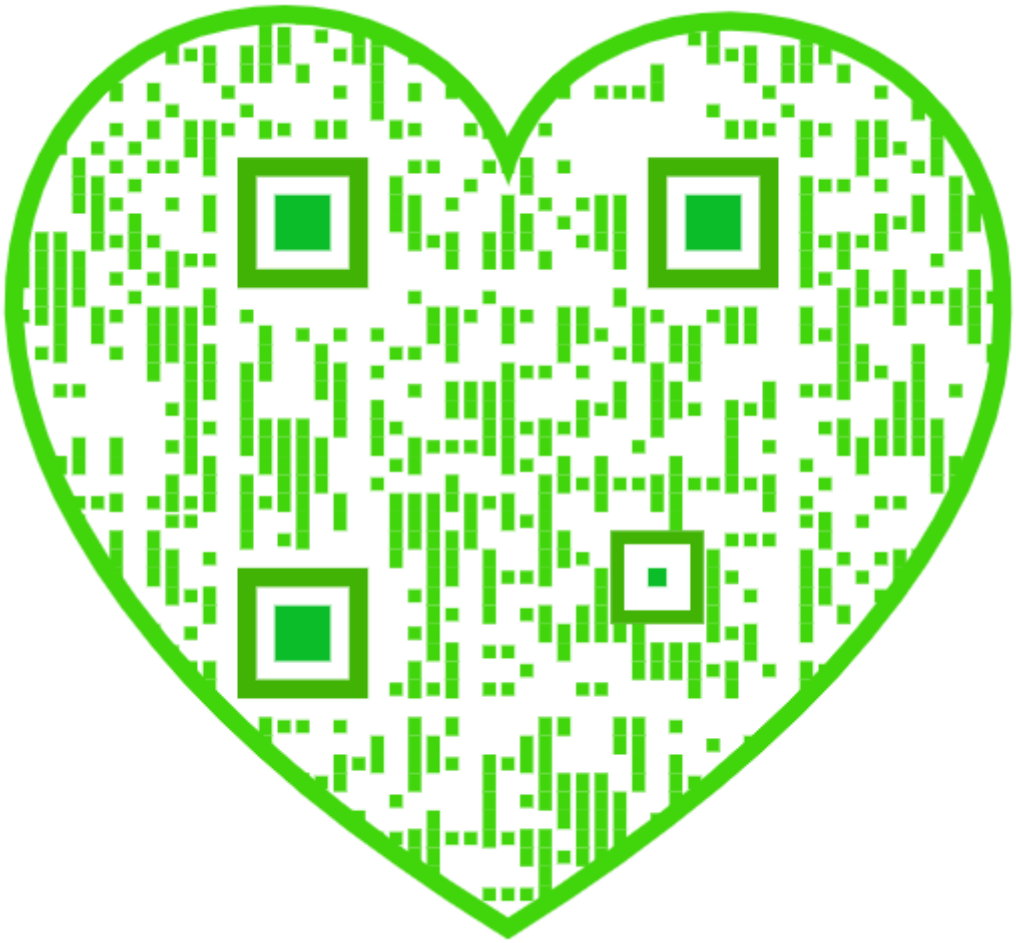

HISTORY and GEOGRAPHY

— of the —

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

For General Reading and Use

In our Public Schools.

By

William Coursey.

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PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS
The Educator School Supply Co.
MITCHELL, S. D.

The Author

MAJOR O. W. COURSEY.
U. S. Volunteers.

Introduction.

THE Philippine Islands having now become a permanent and very prominent part of the United States, information relative to them will therefore be eagerly sought by the public in general, and by our schools in particular. I have, therefore, deemed it expedient to embody the known History and the known Geography of the archipelago within the same cover,—being careful to so classify the subject-matter that those who may care to use it for a book of reference will find it convenient; also that teachers desirous of using it as a supplementary work on History and Geography, or for a special study of the Philippine Islands, may find it simple, appropriate, attractive and inspiring to their pupils.

The information herein contained was collected by me while serving in the United States volunteer army in the islands. Part of it is a translation from the original Spanish

History found in the archives of Manila, part of it was taken from old American records, and part was secured through the kindness of the Assistant Secretary of War; but a large part of it is the result of my personal observation and investigation.

It is respectfully dedicated to American school children with the hope that it may find favor with our splendid generation.

THE AUTHOR.

CHAPTER I.

HISTORY.

DISCOVERY.

The Philippine Islands were discovered by Magellan (Hernando de Magellanes), a Portuguese navigator, sailing under the flag of Spain, March 31, 1521, — a time prior to which no authentic information relative to their history has been recorded.

Magellan set sail from San Lucas, August 19, 1519, with five vessels; namely, the "Victoria", the "San Antonio", the "Santiago", the "Conceptione", and the "Trinidad". The object of his voyage was to find a western route to Moluccas. He reached the mouth of the Rio de la Platte (River in South America) early in November of the following year, and sailed southward along the Patagonian coast, looking for a western outlet, until he finally discovered and passed through the straits which bear his name, at

the southern extremity of the continent, November 27, 1520.

After leaving the straits, he continued his western voyage, bearing well to the north. On March 19, 1521, he discovered a small group of islands which he named Ladrones * (a Spanish word meaning thief) on account of the thievish disposition of the natives.

Again sailing westward he discovered Mindanao, the second largest island of the Philippine group, March 31, 1521. Passing around the northern point of the island, he anchored his vessels in Butuan Bay, near the mouth of the Agusan River. Since it was the time for celebrating the feast of Pentecost, Magellan ordered his men to go ashore and to hold mass — the first religious gathering ever known to have assembled on the islands. This mass was held in the little town of Butuan, now a large city. (Trace Magellan's course on the map.)

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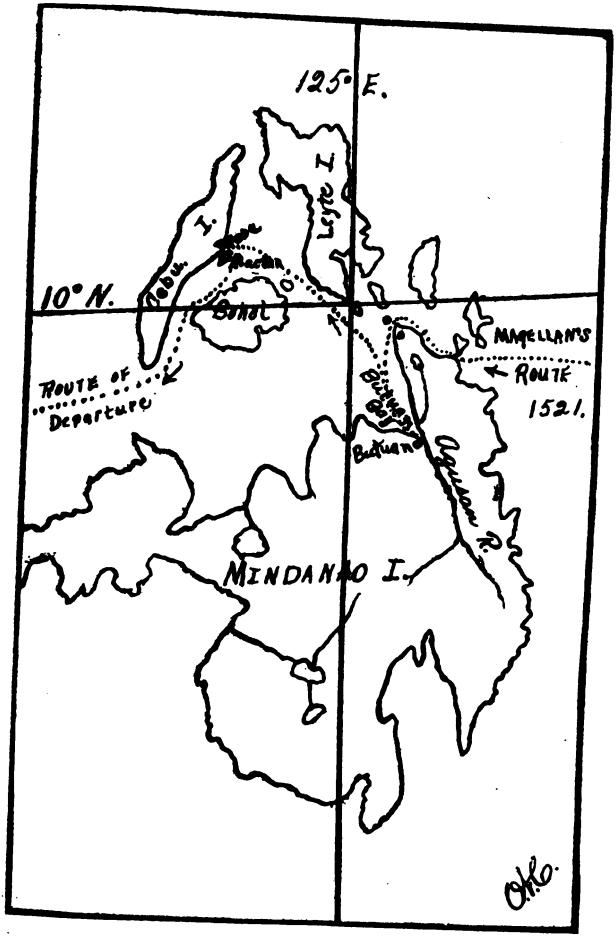
* They were afterwards called the "Lazarus Islands," but were changed in 1668, by the Jesuit Missionaries, to "Marianne Islands" in honor of Maria Anna of Austria, widow of King Philip IV of Spain, but have long since been restored to their original name, "Ladrone Islands,"


125° E.
10° N.
Leyte I.
Cebu
Bohol
Butuan
Agusan R.
MINDANAO I.
MAGELLAN'S
ROUTE
1521.
ROUTE OF
Departure

Their stay at this place was brief, and they soon set sail westward, landing at Cebu on a little island of the same name. Near the island of Cebu and separated from it by a very narrow strait, is a still smaller island named Mactan. Magellan found the Cebuans and Mactans engaged in a petty war. Being of that adventurous disposition which makes the dangers of war a joy, and possessing that treachery which deludes, temporarily, even the savage, he promised the hostile Cebuans that he would lead them to victory if they would embrace the Catholic religion. This they pretended to do. Magellan babtized the king and eight hundred of his followers, placed himself at the head of their army, crossed the narrow strait, and landed safely on the Mactan side. Upon the approach of Magellan and his powerful army, the Mactans conducted a sham retreat, leading him into a dismal swamp where they threw heavy re-inforcements on his flanks and sent a powerful army to cut off his retreat. (Evidently the Mactans had been schooled in the art of war for generations past.) At last Magellan, standing up to his shoulders in the mud and quick-sand, re-

ceived an arrow in his right eye, which caused his death, April 21, 1521. The few Cebuans left uninjured fled panic-stricken. Some of Magellan's crew were with him. When they returned to Cebu with a glorious account of their thrilling adventure, the Cebuans planned a festival for them. Those who had been left to watch the ships also came ashore. In the very midst of the feast, when the Spaniards least expected an attack, they were assailed from all sides by the wily Cebuans who had secretly planned their extermination. Only a comparatively few of the Spaniards reached the water's edge and finally escaped to their anchored vessels in safety.

Juan Carballo then assumed command and directed the eventful expedition to Molucca. After a brief stop here, they started on toward home by way of the Cape of Good Hope. A tremendous storm was encountered in the Indian Ocean, which destroyed four of the vessels, leaving only the Victoria, commanded by Sebastian de El Cano who sailed on toward home, arriving in Spain, September 6, 1522.

Thus to El Cano, and not to Magellan,

belongs the glory of having first circumnavigated the globe; yet the latter, for planning and conducting the voyage through the many thousand miles of unknown waters, justly receives the credit.

A beautiful monument has been erected on the southern bank of the Pasig River in the city of Manila, in honor of Magellan; also another in the little town of Cavite, seven miles south of Manila, in honor of El Cano, who, when he reached Spain, was given a coat of arms by the king, containing the inscription "Primus Circumdedit Me" (First to circumnavigate the globe).

NAME.

When Magellan found that he had discovered a new group of islands, he named them "Archipelago de San Lorenzo" (St. Lawrence). Villalobos conducted an expedition to the islands in 1542, landing the following year, and changed the name to "Phi lippines" in honor of King Philip the Second, formerly Prince of Austria. This title applies to the islands—the word "Filipinos" having direct reference to the natives. A few prominent Americans are now suggest-

ing that the name be changed to the McKinley Islands, in honor of our martyred president to whose wisdom we are indebted for the possession of them.

SPANISH GOVERNORS.

Since, at the time of Magellan's departure from Spain, in 1519, the agreement between Charles I and himself, among many other inspiring concessions to the latter, contained a stipulation that Magellan was to be made "Governor" over all countries he might discover; therefor, he became the first governor of the Philippine Islands — in name only, however.

King Philip II ascended the throne of Spain in 1556. Anxious to make a permanent enlargement of his realm, he manned a large fleet commanded by Miguel Lopez de Legaspi, and started it for the Philippine Islands. It left Spain November 21, 1564, and reached the archipelago, after losing over half its vessels, February 13, 1565.

Legaspi had been instructed by the king to proclaim himself governor immediately upon his arrival, — a command which he obeyed, landing at Cebu where he found the

natives hostile in the extreme. Legaspi died in 1572. Guido de Lavezares was made governor in 1574, and the next year was succeeded by Francisco de Sande. Gonzalo Ronquillo became governor in 1580. Two more intervening governors were followed by the enterprising Gomez Dasmarinas in 1590.

He built the large wall around Manila; constructed forts, cathedrals, orphans' homes, and asylums; established commerce; and instituted a reign of peace and industry.

In 1593, the governor of Siam appealed to him for aid in subduing a petty insurrection. Dasmarinas at once prepared a fleet of six ships manned by one thousand Spanish soldiers, one thousand lancers, four hundred natives, and four hundred Chinos, and set sail for Moluccas. Scarcely had he passed Corregidor Island at the outlet of Manila Bay and entered the Pacific Ocean, when his fleet encountered a raging typhoon which so disabled it that he was compelled to put to shore on the coast of Batangas Province in the western part of Luzon, about seventy-five miles south of Manila.

Dasmarinas had secretly entrusted the

Chinese whom he had with him to put on board the strong boxes containing twelve thousand Mexican pesos (dollars) with which to defray the expenses of the voyage. His confidence was betrayed; and no sooner had the vessels put to sea, than these trusted Chinamen mutinied, killing Dasmarinas, all his Spanish soldiers, and most of the Filipinos, for the purpose of securing the hidden coin. After their dastardly deed was accomplished, they feared to return to Manila, so they permitted their boats to drift to the shore of Cochin-China where they were robbed by the natives of their newly-acquired wealth and almost all killed—a fitting return for their treachery in obtaining the treasure from Dasmarinas.

His son, Luis, upon learning of his father's death, took command in 1593, but was succeeded by Antonio de Morga in 1595. The latter was followed by Don Francisco Tello de Guzman in 1596. He organized, disciplined and equipped a large army; sent expeditions against the rebellious natives of the southern islands, and even defeated the Dutch in an attack on Manila.

Tello de Guzman was succeeded by

Pedro Bravo de Acunia in 1602. The next year the Chinese entered Manila Bay under the pretext of viewing the scenery of Manila and Cavite. Their real errand proved to be a secret plot for the extermination of the entire Spanish population of Manila, about eight hundred persons, and the establishment of Chinese authority over the islands. The attempt proved disastrous, and twenty-three thousand of the treacherous Chinese paid the death penalty for the hazardous undertaking.

Don Juan de Silva became governor in 1609. At that time Spain and the Netherlands were undergoing an incessant struggle for supremacy in the Orient. The attacks made on the Dutch settlements in Java and the neighboring islands by the Spanish garrisons in the Philippines, and the corresponding bombardment of Filipino towns, made by Dutch fleets, were of common occurrence.

Finally, the Dutch again blockaded Manila; but being over-ambitious and lacking in necessary precaution, they ventured too close to the heavy guns on the walls of the city and lost three of the fiveships which took part in the engagement.

The Dutch then withdrew to one of the southernmost islands of the group. Governor Silva, upon receipt of this intelligence, re-organized his army, re-fitted his fleet, and set sail for the place of the attack which ended in triumph, the Dutch retreating to their old possessions in Java. Here they were again attacked by Governor Silva, and suffered a merciless defeat at Playa Honda, Zambeles, April 14, 1617.

Don Sebastian Hurtado de Corcuera took the reins of government in 1635 and instituted the tobacco monopoly, but he became involved in trouble with the church and was deposed by ecclesiastical authority in 1644. During his term occurred the second Chinese revolt which ended in the slaughter of over forty thousand Chinese.

Corcuera organized and disciplined a large army of Filipinos, consisting of both infantry and cavalry, officered by Spaniards — the first successful attempt of this kind in the history of the race.

The reign of Diego Fajardo, from 1644 to 1653, was marked by many attacks on the Dutch colonies in Java, and by the great

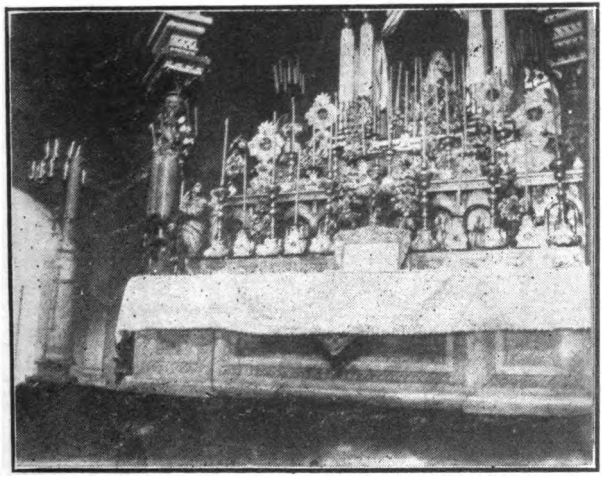
earthquake of 1645, re-opened in an advanced chapter.

In 1662, during the reign of Sabiniano de Lara, Kue Sing, a Chinese buccaneer, appeared with a powerful fleet before Manila and demanded the surrender of the city. His large army had just been successful in their subjugation of Formosa, and he now decided to conquer the entire Orient. Forunately, his sudden death put an end to the undertaking and saved Manila from Chinese invasion.

The king of Spain appointed a new governor, General Don Juan de Vargas Hurtado, who reached the islands September 8, 1678, and again instituted a reign of peace and prosperity.

In 1690, Cruzat y Gongora, a great financier, was appointed governor, and he, by tact in good government, succeeded in placing the islands upon a stable financial basis.

Only those governors in whose administration occurred the most important events, have been herein given. For the sake of reference a full list of Spanish governors will be found in the following table:



ALTAR IN ONE OF THE LARGE STONE CHURCHES IN THE WALLED CITY.

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X AND
RATIONS.

1521 Hernando Magellanes
1565 Miguel Lopez de Legaspi
1574 Guido de Lavezares
1575 Francisco de Sande
1580 Gonzalo Ronquillo
1583 Diego Ronquillo
1584 Santiago de Vera
1590 Gomez Perez Dasmarinas
1593 Pedro de Rojas (pro tem.)
1593 Luis Perez Dasmarinas
1595 Antonio de Morga
1596 Francisco Tello de Guzman
1602 Pedro Bravo de Acuna
1606 Christobal Tellez de Lamezan
1608 Rodrigo Vivero (pro tem.)
1609 Juan de Silva
1616 Andres Alcazar
1617 Geronimo de Silva (interregnum)
1618 Alfonso Fajardo de Tua
1624 Geronimo de Silva
1625 Fernando de Silva (pro tem.)
1626 Juan Nino de Tabora
1632 Lorenzo de Olaaso
1633 Juan Cerezo de Salamanca (pro tem.)
1635 Sebastian Hurtado de Corcuera
1644 Diego Fajardo
1653 Sabiniano Manrique de Lara
1663 Diego Salcedo
1668 Juan Manuel de la Pena Bonifaz (pro tem.)
1669 Manuel de Leon
1677 Francisco Coloma and Francisco Sotomayor y Mancilla

1678 Juan de Vargas Hurtado
1684 Gabriel Curuzelægui
1689 Alfonso Fuertes
1690 Fausto Cruzat y Gongora
1701 Domingo Zabalburu
1709 Martin Urzua
1715 Jose Torralba
1717 Fernando de Bustamante
1719 Francisco de la Cuesta, Archbishop of Manila (interim)
1728 Marques de Torre-Campo
1739 Fernando Valdes y Tamon
1739 Gasparde de la Torre
1745 Juan Arechederra, Bishop-elect of Nueva Segovia
1750 Jose Francisco de Obando
1754 Pedro Manuel de Arandia
1759 Miguel Ezpeleta, Bishop of Cebu
1761 Manuel Rojo, Archbishop of Manila
1762 Simon de Anda y Salazar
1764 Francisco Javier de la Torre
1765 Jose de Raon
1770 Simon de Adda y Salazar
1776 Pedro de Sario
1778 Jose de Basco y Vargas
1787 Pedro de Sario
1788 Felix Berenguer y Marquina
1793 Rafael Maria de Aguilar
1806 Mariano Fernandez de Folgueras
1810 Manuel Gonzalez de Aguilar
1813 Jose Gardoqui de Garaveitia
1816 Mariano Fernandez de Folgueras

1822 Juan Antonio Martinez
1824 Mariano Ricafort
1830 Pascual Enrile y Alcedo
1835 Gabriel de Torres
1835 Joaquin de Cramer
1835 Pedro Antonio de Salazar
1837 Andres G. Camba
1838 Luis Lardizabal
1841 Marcelino de Oraa
1843 Francisco de Paulo de Alcala
1844 Narciso Claveria
1849 Antonio M. Blanco
1850 Antonio de Urbiztondo
1853 Ramon Montero
1854 Miguel Pavio y Lay
1854 Ramon Montero
1854 Manuel Crespo
1856 Ramon Montero
1857 Fernando de Norzagaray
1860 Ramon Solano y Llanderal
1860 Juan de Herrera Davila
1861 Jose Lemery
1862 Salvador Valdes
1862 Rafael Echague
1865 Jouquin del Solar
1865 Juan de Lara e Irigoyen
1865 Juan Laureano de Sanz
1866 Antonio Ossorio
1866 Joaquin del Solar
1866 Jose de la Gandara
1866 Manuel Maldonado
1869 Carlos de la Torre

1871 Rafael Izquierdo
1873 Manuel Mac-Crohon
1873 Juan Alaminos y Vivar
1874 Manuel Blanco Valderrama
1874 Jose Malcompo y Monje
1877 Domingo Moriones y Murillo
1880 Rafael Rodriguez Arias
1880 Fernando Primo de Rivera
1883 Emilio de Molins
1883 Joaquin Jovellar y Soler
1885 Emilio de Molins
1885 Emilio Terrero
1888 Antonio Molto
1888 Federico Lobaton
1888 Valeriano Weyler
1891 Eulogio Despujol
1893 Federico Ochando
1893 Ramon Blanco y Erenas
1896 Camilio G. de Polavieja
1897 Jose de Lachambre y Dominguez
1897 Fernando Primo de Rivera
1898 Basilio Augustin (May 1)
1898 Fermin Jaudenes
1898 Francisco Rizzo
1898 Diego de los Rios

AMERICAN GOVERNORS.

The battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898, left the bay and the harbor in Commodore Dewey's possession, and the City of Manila

— the capitol of the archipelago — at the mercy of his guns.

The capitulation of the Spanish garrison at Manila, August 13, 1898, let the government pass into the hands of General Wesley Merritt, Major-General United States Volunteers, who had reached the islands July 25, preceding.

General Merritt having been ordered to Paris to confer with the Peace Commissioners, he was succeeded in command by Major-General Elwell S. Otis, August 29, 1898. General Otis as Military Governor-General of the islands, sought in vain to keep peace between the American army of occupation and the Filipino troops, but without avail. The long time consumed in the preparation of the Treaty of Peace and the subsequent delay of the U. S. Senate in effecting its ratification, tended to arouse the Filipinos to a state of uneasiness which finally developed into an open revolt on the night of February 4, 1899.

General Otis was relieved of command and succeeded by Major-General Arthur McArthur, May 5, 1900.

Civil government was inaugurated by

a commission appointed by President McKinley, July 4, 1901. Judge William H. Taft, of Ohio, was appointed the first Civil Governor of the Philippines under American authority. On the same day, Major General Adna R. Chaffee relieved Major General Arthur McArthur of command of the military branch of the new government.

The army order effecting the change in the government is as follows:

General Orders, No. 87.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Adjutant General's Office
WASHINGTON, JUNE 22, 1901.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following order from the War Department is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, June 21, 1901.

On and after the fourth day of July, 1901, until it shall be otherwise ordered, the president of the Philippine Commission will exercise the executive authority in all civil affairs in the government of the Philippine Islands heretofore exercised in such affairs by the military governor of the Philippines, and to that end the Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT, president of the said commission, is hereby appointed civil governor of the Philippine Islands. Such executive authority

will be exercised under and in conformity to the instructions to the Philippine Commissioners, dated April 7, 1900, and subject to the approval and control of the Secretary of War of the United States. The municipal and provincial civil governments which have been or shall hereafter be established in said islands, and all persons performing duties appertaining to the offices of civil government in said islands, will in respect of such duties report to the said civil governor.

The power to appoint civil officers, heretofore vested in the Philippine Commission or in the military governor, will be exercised by the civil governor with the advice and consent of the commission.

The military governor of the Philippines is hereby relieved from the performance, on and after the said fourth day of July, of the civil duties hereinbefore described, but his authority will continue to be exercised as heretofore in those districts in which insurrection against the authority of the United Sates continues to exist, or in which public order is not sufficiently restored to enable provincial civil governments to be established under the instructions to the commission, dated April 7, 1900.

By the President:

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL MILES:

THOMAS WARD,
Acting Adjutant General.

INSURRECTIONS AND INTERNICINE STRIFES.

When Magellan reached the islands in 1521, he found the natives engaged in an internicine war. This belligerent spirit has characterized them during all of their known history. At the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace between England and Spain in 1763, and the restoration of Spanish sovereignty in the archipelago, the entire Filipino populace rebelled. Spain, unable to control them, remained quiet, and in an underhanded way, tried to subdue them by pitting on tribe against the other, until the slaughter became so general that whole provinces melted away. In one province, Ilocos, 275,000 perished at the hands of the enraged assassins. Insurrections were of common occurrence. Those of the Chinese in 1603 and 1639, already described, were followed by a long chain of revolts, trivial in purpose but bloody in results, extending down to the present time.

EARTHQUAKES.

The islands, being of volcanic origin, are subject to violent earthquake disturb-

ances. In 1641, tremendous eruptions took place in the island of Mindanao, the entire Sulu archipelago, and in the north central part of Luzon. On the latter island, the deep rumblings caused by the gas escaping from one chamber to another in the bowels of the earth, were followed by eruptions so violent that they could be heard in Cochin-China.

At eight o'clock in the evening of St. Andrews Day, 1645, while almost the entire population of Manila was congregated in the churches of the city, celebrating their former victory over the Chinese invader, Li-Ma-Hong, Manila rose and fell like a great tidal wave. A large church and the convent of San Augustin were the only buildings left standing in the city after the disturbance of two days' duration had subsided. Nearly one thousand persons were entombed by the falling buildings.

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

In 1762, England and Spain were engaged in war. England used tactics similar to those adopted by the United States in the Spanish-American War, and sent a fleet to

destroy Spain's power in the Orient. This fleet was composed of nine frigates, manned by two thousand three hundred troops from England's army in India, five hundred fifty sailors, and two hundred seventy marines; and was commanded by Sir William Draper. He entered Manila Bay, September 23, 1762, and demanded the capitulation of the city. This being reluctantly refused, troops were landed under cover of the fire from the frigates; breastworks were hurriedly constructed, and a general bombardment by land and sea was begun. The land batteries were the more effective; and on October 6, 1762, a large breach having been torn through the south wall, the English army moved forward to the assault. They were joined by the Chinese, prisoners whom they had liberated from the jail, and many Spanish traitors. The assault was overwhelming. The city was entered and was surrendered forthwith to the invading army, promising also to pay a war indemnity of $4,000,000, only a small portion of which was ever turned over to England.

The governor, Simon de Anda, escaped, and going into the province of Bulucan,

north of Manila, raised a powerful army, returned and began the siege of the city which he would have re-captured, had it not been for the Treaty of Peace which was concluded in 1763.

By the terms of this treaty, England ceded the islands back to Spain, who retained unbroken possession of them till the close of her war with the United States, February 6, 1899.

INSURRECTION OF 1896.

Many just reasons exist for the Filipino uprising in 1896, and their attempted abolition of Spanish rule in the islands. Among them were oppression, forcible collection of unjust taxes for the support of the church, the income tax, and the demand of forty days hard labor for the government by each male citizen each year.

The awakening of the Filipinos to a deep sense of the injustice being practiced upon them, was due to the introduction of secret societies into the islands, and to the influence of higher education obtained by those of means, in the schools of Hong Kong and other Old-World cities. The society of

Odd Fellows spread to the islands in 1872, and was largely responsible for the petty insurrection of the following year. Masonry was introduced in 1877. It spread rapidly, and to-day a large number of the natives belong to this order.

Their grievances grew more intense each year, and needed only an opportune time to kindle the smoldering embers of discontent into a mighty conflagration of blood-shed.

At this time all of the available troops that Spain could spare at home, had been sent to Cuba to crush the life out of an insurrection that had been instituted by the Cubans for their independence from Spanish domination. The Filipinos, under the leadership of Don Emilio Aguinaldo and a few of his learned associates, took advantage of Spain's embarrassing position and secretly planned the murder of the Spanish Governor, the massacre of every Spanish garrison in the archipelago, and the subsequent independence of the islands from the yoke of Spanish tyranny.

A Filipino women, wife of one of the chief conspirators, growing uneasy over the responsibility of her weighty secret and

fearful of the results, betrayed her husband's confidence, and, on the first day of August, 1896, revealed the entire scheme to the Spanish authorities. They took pronounced steps at once to unearth the conspiracy in full, arresting hundreds of Filipinos and Chinese, and inflicting death upon them in the most atrocious manners known to the supposedly civilized world, reaching the climax of inhumanity and barbarism by suffocating several hundred prisoners who had fallen into their hands, in the awful dungeon of San Sebastian. To this the Filipinos retaliated each morning, by taking twenty-five of the Spanish prisoners whom they had captured, and putting them into a deep pit a few miles west of Cavite, where they practiced marksmanship upon them till they were all dead.

Spanish cruelty did not dishearten the Filipinos nor allay their determination to carry out their secret plans. On August 20, 1896, while the Spanish regiment to which Aguinaldo had been attached as a petty officer, was on parade, he and his soldier-accomplices in the conspiracy, suddenly opened fire and shot all the Spanish officers

in the regiment. They immediately escaped for their own safety into the bamboo jungles in the interior of Luzon where Aguinaldo gathered about him a large army of Tagalos and prepared for a final conflict.

In order to keep up the courage of his troops, he allowed them to pillage the homes of all Spanish residents and Spanish sympathizers. His vindictive slaughter was even carried inside the defenses of Manila.

The Spanish Governor-General offered Twenty Thousand Dollars for Aguinaldo's head. To this he replied in a very terse little note, "I need the sum you offer very much, and will deliver the head myself." This thing he did a few days later by slipping into Manila in disguise and gaining admission to the Governor's palace, where he disclosed his identity and, at the point of a long glittering bolo sharpened for the occasion, he forced the governor to keep his promise and to hand over the money.

The Spanish authorities became alarmed at his personality and the rapidity with which he was collecting troops He seized Cavite, a strongly fortified town seven miles from Manila; and captured and killed a

large number of small Spanish garrisons. Spanish anxiety was intensified. Knowing the Filipinos' yearning for riches, the Spanish authorities offered Aguinaldo, Lieutenant Alexandro, his co-conspirator, and two other accomplices, each Two Hundred Thousand Dollars if they would leave the islands forever. They accepted the bribe and left for Hong Kong.

Aguinaldo's departure left the insurrection without a head; and the troops for want of a leader and supplies, gradually dissolved into small bands and retreated inland for permanent safety.

One-half the bribe (Four Hundred Thousand Dollars) given to Aguinaldo and his three co-partners, was furnished by the priests. Spain agreed to pay the remainder; but as her treasury was low, she only paid Two Hundred Thousand Dollars. This was deposited in a bank at Hong Kong where much trouble arose between Aguinaldo and his associates when they endeavored to get possession of it. Spain never paid the balance of the bribe, and Aguinaldo used this breach of contract as an excuse for returning to the islands at the breaking out

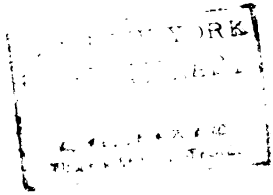
of the Spanish-American War. He said he was not bound to keep the contract by either honor or duty, as Spain had violated its stipulations.

General Polavieja, the Governor-General of the Islands, offered amnesty to the Filipino troops, many of whom, upon positive intelligence of Aguinaldo's trickery, readily accepted it.

These successive events defeated the object of the uprising, and the insurrectos dissolved themselves into tribal hordes that wandered hither and thither, plundering, pillaging, and murdering; doing far more damage to their own countrymen than to Spain.

This insurrection, although badly broken up, did not die out. When the U. S. battleship, Maine, was blown up in Havana harbor and it became apparent that Spain and the United States were going to fight, these bands of insurrectionists began to re-assemble and soon formed a large army that surrounded Manila on all sides but the bay, and greatly harrassed the population of the city.

LIEUT.-COL. LEE STOVER,
FIRST SOUTH DAKOTA VOLUNTEERS.



During the insurrection of 1899, General McArthur's division of the American troops captured Malolos, a town twenty-two miles northwest of Manila, which had been Aguinaldo's headquarters for several months. The Author was in the charge made on the city. He caught a nicely folded piece of paper that came fluttering along in the breeze, thinking it might be a copy of the Filipinos' order of march. It proved to be a piece of poetry written in Spanish by an educated Filipino, during the insurrection of 1896. The translation is as follows:

[Dated Dec. 28, 1896.]

TO MY COUNTRY.

Farewell, beloved country, longed-for region of the sun,
Pearl of the Eastern Seas, our lost Eden.
To give thee that sad life of mine, joyfully I go;
And were it more brilliant, more pleasant, more precious,
Yet for thee I would give it, I would give it for thee.

On fields of battle, wrestling with delirium,
Others are giving their lives to thee without hesitation, without regret.
The place does not matter: Cypress, laurel or box-thorn,
Scaffold or open field, fight or cruel martyrdom,
T'is all the same, if they demand it, the country and the hearth.

I shall die, when I see the sky is coloring (getting light)
And at last, announces the day behind the gloomy cloud,
If great necessity to redden the (aurora) morning sky
Pours out my blood, shed in good time,
And gilds the fullness of the new born light.

My dreams when scarcely an adolescent youth,
My dreams when already a young man, full of vigor,
Were to see thee some day, pearl of the Eastern seas,
With thy black eyes serene, high thy smooth forehead,
Without a frown, without a wrinkle, without a blush.

In the dreams of my life, in my ardent life's desire,
My soul soon to depart, is calling to thee greeting.
Greeting, O what a beautiful death it is to give thee!
Dying to give thee life, to die beneath thy skies,
And in thy enchanted soil through eternity to sleep.

If over (on) my grave thou wilt see some day spring up
Between the luxuriant grass a simple humble flower,
Press it to thy lips, kiss my soul,
And down in the cool tomb I shall feel on my forehead
Of thy tenderness the breath, of thy breath the warmth.

Let me see the moon with her calm and mild light,
Let my soul send forth the fleeting brightness,
Let the wind moan with its loud murmur;
And if there descends and rests upon my cross an "Ave",
Let the "Ave" sound forth its sweet song of peace.

Let the burning sun dry up the rains
And return them pure to heaven with my shout of peace.
Let a friendly being weep over my early death,
And in the clear evenings when someone is praying for me,
Pray then also, my country, for me resting with God.

Pray for all who have died without a chance,
For those who have suffered torments without a wail,
For our poor mothers that they may endure their sorrow,
For orphans and widows; for such as suffer torture,
And pray for thyself that thou mayest see thy final redemption.

And when in obscure night the churchyard is wrapt,
And thus lonely the dead keep their watch,
Do not disturb their repose, do not disturb the mystery.
Perhaps, thou mayest hear the harmony of harp or psaltery,
T'is I, beloved country, I who sing to thee.

And when my grave forgotten now by all,
Has neither cross nor tombstone that designate the spot,
Until some one plow it up and moisten it with water,
And my ashes, before they return to nothing,
Shall enrich the dust of thy field which a scabbard stirs up.

Then I mind not your leaving me to oblivion,
Thy atmosphere, thy plains, thy valleys I shall cross.
The quivering and clear note will be for thy ear
Aroma, light, colors, rumor, song, moan,
Constantly repeating the essence of my faith.

My country, my idol, pain of my pains,
Beloved Filipinos. hear my last farewell,
Here I leave thee all: my fathers, my loved ones;
I go where there are no slaves, no hangman, no oppressors,
Where (faith) confidence does not kill, where God is he who reigns.

Goodby, father and brothers, parts of my soul,
Friends of my childhood in the last home;
Give thanks that I rest from the trials of the day.
Farewell, sweet lady-love, my friend, my joy;
Farewell, beloved beings, to die is to repose!

AMANTE DE FILIPINO.

BATTLE OF MANILA BAY.

When war was declared between the United States and Spain, Mr. Long, Secretary of the Navy, pursuant to instructions from President McKinley, cabled to Admiral Dewey (then Commodore Dewey) who had charge of the American squadron in Asiatic Waters—stationed at Hong Kong, China—to proceed at once to Manila and engage the

Spanish fleet at that place; closing the dispatch with this laconic declaration, "You ***MUST*** capture vessels or destroy them!"

Pursuant to these instructions, Dewey left Hong Kong April 25, and set sail for Manila Bay. He arrived at the entrance of the bay a little before day-break (Sunday) May 1, 1898. Having put out all the lights on his fleet except a dim one at the rear end of each vessel, so that each succeeding one would not run into the one before her, he stole his entire fleet almost inside the defenses on Corregidor Island which divides the mouth of the bay into two narrow channels, before he was discovered. The land batteries on the large rock of El Fraile, consisting of four seven-inch guns, opened on him at short range and came very nearly hitting the Concord. The fire was returned by Dewey's ships—the Raleigh shooting the first shot — and these batteries were soon silenced.

Dewey's ships were arranged in a single line, a few hundred yards apart, as follows: Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh, Petrel, Concord, and the Boston. He also had two transports, the Zafiro and the Nanshan, and

a despatch boat, the McCulloch. His credit for bravery does not rest so much upon his fearlessness in facing the Spanish squadron and land batteries as upon his sailing into the bay which was supposed to have been heavily mined with torpedoes.

It is thirty-five miles from the mouth of Manila Bay to the city. Dewey slowed down the speed of his vessels, but continued his voyage into the bay.

At 5:06 in the morning he sighted the Spanish warships about five miles distant, and he at once signalled to his own fleet, "Commence Action."

His plan of battle was perfect; his general-ship, faultless. After the engagement had been in progress about two and one-half hours, Dewey withdrew to the center of the bay; cooled off his guns; reapportioned his ammunition; permitted his men to get their breakfasts; and then renewed the attack. Shut off from the outside world, kissed by the warm May-day sun, watched by thousands of anxious spectators who thronged the huge stone wall around Manila, the two fleets engaged each other desperately. The battle was soon over; the

victory won. Dewey had shot away sixty-three tons of ammunition; had sunk every vessel of which the Spanish fleet was composed; had killed over nine hundred Spanish marines*; and had set his name in the hallowed diadem of American Naval heroes where it will be revered by generations yet unborn.

Having no means of direct communication with his home government, Dewey sent his despatch boat, the McCulloch, with a cablegram to Hong Kong where the glad tidings of the greatest naval victory of modern times were broken to the world.

The Spanish authorities at Manila began to send ambiguous reports of the engagement to Madrid. To stop this, Dewey cut the cable running to Hong Kong.

His great victory, May 1, had given to him undisputed possession of Manila Bay; placed the city at the mercy of his guns, and had placed him in a position to dictate the affairs of the entire archipelago.

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* Dewey did not lose a single man except one who died of heart failure just before the battle was begun.

BATTLE OF MANILA.

Dewey notified the authorities at Washington that the city surrounded by her great stone wall on which were mounted hundreds of canon, lay helpless before him; that he could easily take it, but could not hold it, as he needed all the men he had to operate his vessels.

Re enforcements were hastened to him from San Francisco, by water; and as fast as they arrived they were sent ashore and stationed around Manila preparatory for the final attack. It is nearly seven thousand miles from San Francisco to Manila, consequently, it took three months to transport sufficient troops this long distance, to warrant an attack on the city.

It will be remembered that the insurrection of 1896 had been revived, and that a large army of Filipino insurgents surrounded Manila. This rendered it impossible for the Spanish army to get supplies.

General Wesley Merritt arrived on the scene July 25, and immediately took charge of the American land forces. Beginning with July 31, there began to be sharp encounters between the American troops and

the Spanish forces who occupied the line of blockhouses and intrenchments by which Manila is surrounded on three sides. That night a lively skirmish took place in a drenching rain. Corporal N. E. Brown, Co. "D", 10th Pennsylvania Volunteers, was killed — being the first American soldier to shed his blood in the Philippines. Ten more Americans were killed and forty-four wounded. A similar skirmish accompanied by a light loss to our side, took place the next night, August 11. Another was begun on August 5. The next day, Dewey sent word to the Spanish commandant that he would shell the city if they did not stop. No more firing was done till the final attack on the city, August 13.

Food became scarce in Manila. The commander, Captain-General Augustin, seeing the utter folly of attempting to defend the city against the inevitable attack of the American forces, offered to surrender. He was immediately recalled by Spain, and Fermin Jaudenes was placed in command. Dewey demanded of him the surrender of the city. He refused. Mr. Andre, the Belgian consul, then offered to act as an intermediary

between Dewey and Jaudenes. His kindly offer was accepted by both parties. He explained to General Jaudenes how foolish it would be to shed so much blood in a hopeless defense of the city. Jaudenes harkened to his kindly advice, and arrangements were consummated whereby the Americans were to attack the city, August 13; the Spanish troops were all to vacate their positions and assemble inside the "Walled City," where they were to surrender amid the honors of war.

August 13, General Wesley Merritt ordered the land troops to advance. Upon their approach, the Spaniards retreated as previously arranged without firing a shot. As soon as they were all within the "Walled City," the Spanish flag was hauled down and a white one — the emblem of peace — hoisted in its place. The American troops who had done more or less random shooting during their advance, were ordered to "Cease Firing." Part of the American army followed the Spanish troops into the city and received the latter's guns when they surrendered. The remainder were halted when they reached the Spanish line of

defenses and deployed to keep the insurgent army from entering the city.

August 12, a Peace Protocol had been signed by the United States and Spain, but the news did not reach Dewey in time to defeat his plan of capturing the city.

This surrender placed the Americans in possession of Manila and made them responsible for law and order throughout the entire archipelago, as every vestige of Spanish authority had been destroyed except a small garrison at Iloilo.

ISLANDS CEDED TO THE UNITED STATES.

The United States and Spain each appointed peace commissioners who met in Paris, and on December 10, 1898, agreed upon a Treaty of Peace. It was not ratified by the U. S. senate till February 6, 1899.

By the terms of this treaty, Spain ceded the islands to the United States, upon the following stipulation: "The United States will pay to Spain the sum of Twenty Million Dollars ($20,000,000) within three months after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty."

Since the treaty was adopted the United States has purchased from Spain the islands of Cagayan, Sulu, Sibutu and a number of smaller ones for which she paid One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000).

INSURRECTION OF 1899.

The insurrection of 1899 was a sequel of the Spanish American War. The Filipinos were conceited and claimed that the surrender of Manila was due to their valor and that they had a right to march their entire army in and out of the city at will. This privilege they were denied. American troops, scattered somewhat, were stationed around the city to keep them out. They at once occupied the line of block houses which the Americans very courteously abandoned to them. Owing to the small number of American troops they had to establish stations nearer to the city, representing a much smaller circumference.

The Filipinos knew nothing of the attributes and characteristics of any class of foreigners except the Spaniards. The qualities they found in them were applied to the Americans. Laboring under this delusion,

they decided to drive from the shores the American army of occupation. However, their chief aim seemed to be to loot Manila. To prevent this, General Otis who had succeeded General Merritt in command, established American posts not only on every road and pathway leading to and from the city, but also at all mid-way points where there was the slightest possibility of any large body of armed troops stealthily entering the city. As fast as re-enforcements arrived, these posts were strengthened.

Enmity between these two lines of armed warriors was only natural; yet it may be said in justice to the American soldiers, that they used all honorable means to avoid a conflict.

If the Filipinos had remained at their own line of defenses and not endeavored both day and night to create a clash by taking advantage of the American sentries on out-post duty, no blood would have been shed.

The Filipinos were armed with Mauser and Remington rifles which they had secured from Spanish garrisons whom they had captured; from the arsenal at Cavite which they

plundered after Dewey shelled the place, May 1, 1898; from the sunken Spanish vessels which they robbed also during the period of low tides; and from filibustering expeditions from the neighboring Malay countries.

A large per cent. of them had never used a gun, and they were anxious to try these new weapons.

For this purpose (1) They violated the rules of war daily and did many heinous things which they thought would provoke the American troops to open fire on them.

(2) They repeatedly pushed out small squads and established out-posts in little clumps of timber very near the American lines. General Otis insisted that this must not be done. He demanded that the semi-circular zone between the two armies must remain neutral ground to prevent any unnecessary friction between them.

(3) In relieving their line of sentries, they would often insist on marching in the rear of the American sentries and sometimes in the rear of our out-post reserves, so as to ascertain our strength.

(4) Each new undertaking made them

bolder and they finally resorted to bloodshed.

In the evening of January 10, 1899, Private Thomas Smith, Co. "E," First South Dakota Volunteers, was "walking his beat" on out-post about three and one-half miles north-east of Manila, near block house Number four, when two Filipino soldiers clad in citizens' clothes (plain white) entered his little path in the underbrush and started leisurely toward him. As Smith approached them, they stepped aside to let him pass, at the same time extending to him their accustomed salutation, "Buenos noches", meaning "Good night".

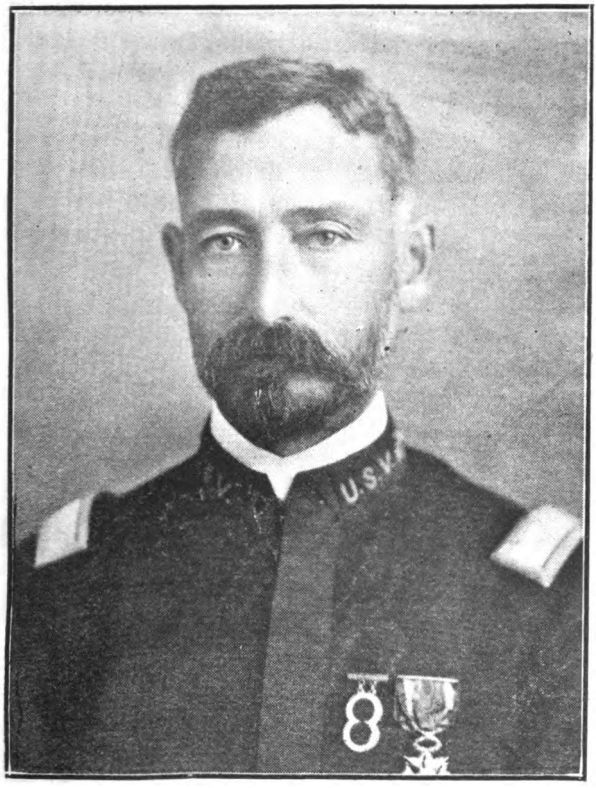
As soon as Smith had passed them, one of them drew a bolo which he had concealed in his clothes, and struck at Smith's head. His evident intention was to kill him noiselessly and open one of the pathways leading to the city, so that the Filipino army could advance uninterruptedly.

The slight noise made by the Filipino in freeing the knife from his clothing, attracted Smith's attention. He turned suddenly and received the blow which, owing to his quick move, struck him in the side of the face just

below his left eye — the knife passing on down deep into his face and jaw. His assailants started to run. Providence got them in a line: Smith leveled his gun in an instant and fired. The one nearest him, fell dead; the other, mortally wounded, escaped to a native hut near by where he died a few days later. Smith was taken to the hospital at Manila where his wound was well cared for. He soon recovered, but his face will ever bear evidence of that foul attempt upon his life. On the following day, he was appointed Lance Corporal because of his coolness and bravery. July 26, following, he was made a Corporal, and on September 19 of the same year, he was promoted to Sergeant.

Many other thrilling events happened to the out-posts of several other regiments. There was plainly no use in trying either diplomacy or threats to avoid the inevitable conflict whose war clouds had already risen above the horizon of peace.

The Pasig River enters Manila from the east. This was made the dividing line of the American army. The quadrant extending from the Pasig to Manila Bay on the



COLONEL ALFRED S. FROST,
FIRST SOUTH DAKOTA VOLUNTEERS.

north side of the city, was commanded by Major-General McArthur; that on the south side, by Major-General Anderson.

The point at which the trouble usually centered, was one wisely chosen by the Insurgents, just north of the Pasig River, directly east of Manila, with the city lying between the place of attack and Dewey's gun-boats in Manila Bay. Trouble kept brooding at this point for over two months. On February 2, 1899, General McArthur sent the following note by Major Strong to the Filipino officer commanding the Insurgent troops at this point:

"COMMANDING GENERAL,
Philippine Troops in Third Zone.

SIR: — The line between your command and my command, has long been established, and is well understood by yourself and myself. It is quite necessary under present conditions that this line should not be passed by armed men of either command. An armed party from your command now occupies the village in front of block house No. 7, at a point considerably more than one hundred yards on my side of the line, and is very active in exhibiting hostile intentions. This party must be withdrawn to your side of the line at once.

From this date, if the line is crossed by your men with arms in their hands, they must be regarded as subject to such action as I may deem necessary."

To this note, Colonel L. F. San Miguel* (St. Michael) replied as follows:

"MAJOR-GENERAL MCARTHUR.

My Very Dear Sir: — In reply to yours dated this day, in which you inform me that my soldiers have been passing the line of demarkation fixed by agreement, I desire to say that this is foreign to my wishes, and I shall give immediate orders in the premises that they retire."

Colonel Miguel kept his promise, and ordered his advance out-posts to retire. This they did, but returned again two days later with tremendous re-enforcements which they signalled to convene from the surrounding country, by means of huge red lights fastened to balloons. A large number of these were sent up during the nights of February 2 and 3. They were caught in the upper current of air and floated away over the horizon many miles distant, summoning all who saw them to prepare for war. This is the Filipino's method of communication, and

* Colonel Miguel having failed to gain distinction during the insurrection, at its close in the spring of 1902, he organized a band of Ladrones which harassed the American outposts and small bodies of travelers for nearly a year. He was slain in a skirmish with the native constabulary a short distance from Manila, March 27, 1903.

answers their purposes quite as well as a perfect system of telegraphy.

The American soldiers and the inhabitants of Manila watched with intense disquietude while these massive birds of war rose hour after hour throughout the night, on their deadly mission, like the venomous reptile who steals from his flowery home in some beautiful copse, during the silence of the night, dreaming of fastening his fangs in the flesh of mortal man,— but only to find that "The hero born of woman shall crush the serpent with his heel, while God goes marching on."

That the conflict was premeditated by the insurgents is proved by the fact that the Filipinos in the city, fearing the bloody scenes which they knew were to take place in Manila on the night of February 4, kept busy all that day moving out into the country. Hundreds of quileses (two wheeled carts with one seat extending crosswise) and caromettas (two wheeled carts with two seats extending lengthwise) heavily laden with the crude belongings of the natives, and men, women and children, — kept passing out of the city through the American lines, across

the narrow zone between the two armies, and on through the Filipinos' lines, over the hills to a place of apparent refuge, all through the day from early morn till late at night.

About 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, a small crowd of natives was detected on the obtuse-angled steel bridge over the Pasig River, near the east central portion of Manila, reading a 9x14 inch poster printed in Spanish with the following headline in large capitals and signed by Aguinaldo:

"La Inpendencia De Republica De Filipinos" (The Independence of the Republic of the Filipinos). An effort was made to seize this proclamation, but a fast-footed native snatched it and made good his escape into the bamboo district lying south and east of the bridge.

About twenty minutes before the firing began in the evening another group of natives was discovered in a bamboo shanty near the eastern extremity of Manila, with another copy of this proclamation. An effort to secure it caused the natives who were reading it to rush into a small closet separated from the remainder of the house by a thin partition, and to prepare for blood-

shed by coming out armed with revolvers, swords and bolos. The matter was reported to headquarters at once, but before a searching party could be send out to seize a copy of the document, the firing had begun and the different regiments in Manila began to rush re-enforcements to their respective outposts to prevent the Filipino army from entering the city.

Just what this declaration contained is not positively known. Unofficial reports claim it was a proclamation from Aguinaldo ordering all of the natives in the city to join in a wholesale slaughter of all foreigners as soon as the firing along the chain of outposts should begin. Eleven days later a similar order was issued. It angered the American authorities very much and they decided to punish Aguinaldo severely if they could catch him, for issuing it. Later on the original copy was found from which the proclamation was printed. It was signed by one of the Insurgent officers and had been issued at Malabon, a city about seven miles from Manila, February 15, 1899. This excused Aguinaldo who denied his responsibility for the order. The original copy was

sent to Washington where it will be kept with other papers of the war. Part of the order is herein given:

"First, you will dispose so that at eight o'clock at night the individuals of the territorial militia at your order will be found united in all of the streets of San Pedro, armed with their bolos and revolvers, or guns and ammunition if convenient.

Second, Filipino families only will be respected. They should not be molested, but all other individuals, of whatever race they be, will be exterminated without any compassion after the extermination of the army of occupation.

Third, The defenders of the Philippines in your command will attack the guard at Bilibid, and liberate the prisoners and "presidarios," and having accomplished this they will be armed, saying to them, "Brothers, we must avenge ourselves on the Americans, and exterminate them that we may take our revenge for the infamy and treachery which they have committed upon us; have no compassion upon them; attack with vigor, All Filipinos en masse will second you—long live Filipinos' independence."

Fifth, the order which will be followed in the attack will be as follows: The sharpshooters of Tondo and Santa Ana will begin the attack from without, and these shots will be the signal for the militia of Troso, Binonda, Quiapo and Sampaloc to go out into the street and do their duty; those of Paco, Ermita, Malate, Santa Cruz and San Miguel will not start out until twelve o'clock, unless they see their companions need assistance.

Sixth, the militia of Tondo will start out at three o'clock in the morning; if all do their duty our revenge will be complete. Brothers, Europe contemplates us. We know how to die as men shedding our blood in the defense of the liberty of our country. Death to the tyrants! War without quarter to the false Americans, who have deceived us! Either independence or death!"

These are only a few of the many positive facts that might be cited to prove conclusively that from first to last the American army assumed the defensive.

It was about fifteen minutes before nine o'clock on the evening of February 4, 1899, that the first shot of this terrible crisis whistled forth through the silence of the night. It was the "signal to shoot" for the Filipinos; and before its echo had died away, repeated vollies from the insurgents' guns were sweeping the Americans' lines all around the city.

Only those who participated in that awful night's struggle will ever know the full story.

The Pasig River receives the waters of the San Juan from the north, about one-half mile east of Manila. About three-quarters of a mile above their confluence, is a large

stone bridge over the San Juan. This river had been, for a long time, the dividing line between the two armies, and the bridge over it was on the leading road-way to Manila.

Since it was on the opposite side of the city, from the bay, it could not be reached by Dewey's gun-boats safely, so long as the American army occupied the intervening space; consequently, it appeared to the Filipinos that this would be the most vulnerable point of attack.

They kept a strong out-post at their end of the bridge and would not allow any American soldiers to pass. The American authorities, in turn, kept a sentry at their end of the bridge and would not allow Filipinos with side arms, to pass, but permitted those who were not armed to pass in unlimited numbers.

General McArthur in his report to the War Department, says: "The pertinacity of the insurgents, in passing armed parties over the line of delimitation into American territory, at a point nearly opposite the pipe-line out-posts of the Nebraska regiment, induced a correspondence which, in the light of subsequent events, is interesting,

as indicating with considerable precision, a premeditated purpose on the part of some one in the insurgent army, to force a collision at that point" — the bridge mentioned above.

On the evening of February 4, Private Grayson of the First Nebraska Volunteers, was standing on guard at the American end of this bridge: there was no moon, and the darkness was exceedingly dense, when there suddenly appeared on the bridge a Filipino lieutenant and three privates, all strongly armed, who advanced in perfect step toward Grayson. In obedience to his instructions from the Officer of the Guard, he called "Halt!" The summons was deliberately unheeded. Crouching somewhat, with guns in hands, they stealthily moved forward. Again Grayson cried out in challenging tone, 'Halt!' The warning was ignored. The Filipinos moved even more rapidly toward him than before. They were now within a few feet of him. He fired. The Filipinos were trying to get near enough to cut him down in silence. Then, under cover of the awful darkness, they might move their large army over the bridge and have the city at their mercy.

The first shot was fired by an American soldier. For this reason some people have ignored all that occurred prior to that very moment and have tried in vain to fasten the responsibility for the out-break upon the American troops. Not so. Grayson was exonerated for his heroic deed for the following reasons:

(1) * Obedience of orders. (2) Self-defense. (3) If he had not fired and had sacrificed himself, he would have endangered the life of every foreigner in Manila. After all, it mattered little who "fired the first shot", as the Filipinos had set that dark night as the time for their dastardly undertaking, and just how it began or where the first shot came from, does not relieve them of the sole responsibility of initiating the conflict.

The American out-posts were all strengthened by either battalions or regi-

* His orders were: "If an armed party approaches, call out 'Halt.' After thus challenging them three times, if they continue to advance, shoot." (This order was transmitted to the author of this book, by Colonel Stotsenburg, commander of the First Nebraska Volunteers, who had charge of this post, on the hill above the bridge, less than one hour before the firing began.)

ments, during the night and at day-break the next morning (Sunday), February 5, each regiment advanced and captured the blockhouses in front of their respective positions, so that by noon, all the blockhouses and the entire line of intrenchments around Manila, had fallen into the hands of the American army.

The insurrection instituted on that fatal night, has ceased. No organized resistance is offered by the Filipinos who are now the recipients of education, culture and refinement at the hands of American authority. Despite the numerous privileges extended to them, little bands of marauders and thieves infest the island. The Filipinos fall greater victims to the outrages of these ladrones than do the American troops stationed at four hundred towns and villages throughout the archipelago.

From the breaking out of the insurrection till the spring of 1902, these two opposing forces fought hundreds of engagements, day and night, in all kinds of weather, and under many strange and startling circumstances, — each one resulting in the same triumphant verdict—"An American victory."

During the numerous campaigns that have been conducted by the American generals in the very heart of the enemy's country—the interior of Luzon—many individual deeds of heroism and chivalry have been performed which bespeak in silent but impressive eloquence the true valor of the American soldier.

Major-General Lawton conducted three telling campaigns through different parts of Luzon, and then unflinchingly sacrificed himself in his last engagement prior to the time he would have been made Governor-General of the islands. Colonel Alfred S. Frost, with unsheathed sword and a determination which death alone could defeat, led the First South Dakota troops through the deep Marilao River, March 27, 1899, and defeated several thousand of Aguinaldo's trained soldiers heavily intrenched on the opposite bank. This victory cost three of the most capable and beloved officers in the regiment, Adjutant Jonas H. Lien and Lieutenants Adams and Morrison, and a large number of enlisted men. Speaking of this feat the Minneapolis Times said a few days later: "The famous charge of Roose-

velt's Rough Riders at San Juan Hill was equalled if not eclipsed by the First South Dakota under the gallant Frost. Brave men to fight, heroes to die, patriots to serve, may well be inscribed on the regimental colors of the First South Dakota United States Volunteers. The charge of these men at Marilao ranks with any the regulars made at Santiago, if, indeed, it does not exceed any feat of this war of soldierly achievement. Their orders were 'Forward', and though an unfavorable river lay in their front and the farther side was crowded with intrenchments behind which the flower of Aguinaldo's army awaited them, they hesitated only long enough to insure the safety of rifles and cartridge belts and then dashed onward, the cheer of victory in their throats, and the glare of battle in their eyes. This was not a case where "someone had blundered." It is doubtful whether that brilliant charge could have been stopped, though Otis himself had ordered 'Halt'.

"When shall their glory fade? To the friends and relatives of Lien, Adams, Morrison, Nelson, Mathew and James Ryan, Chase and Schraeder, we offer sympathy

blended with pride and admiration for their heroic deed. Not theirs only, but to the nation's."

Shortly after this, April 23, Colonel John M. Stotsenberg, commanding the First Nebraska Volunteers, with a battalion of that famous regiment, surrounded on three sides by a large insurgent army near the little town of Quingua, rather than have it recorded on the sacred pages of history that the First Nebraska had ever retreated under fire, he stepped to the front and commanded: "First Nebraska, 'Charge'!" and received three Mouser bullets in his own breast before the echoes of his fatal command had died away.

April 25, Colonel Funston and a few of his brave comrades in the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers, swam the Bagbag River under a galling fire and drove the enemy from their fortified positions on the opposite bank.

Not all of the glory belongs to the officers: On April 27, Privates White and Trembly, Co. "B", Twentieth Kansas Volunteers, swam across the deep, broad, swiftly-flowing Rio Grande River amid a veritable hail storm of bullets, and fastened

a rope to the opposite bank not far from the Filipinos' iron breastworks, by means of which Funston ferried a portion of his troops across on a raft, and opened a flank fire on the enemy's lines which drove them from their stronghold.

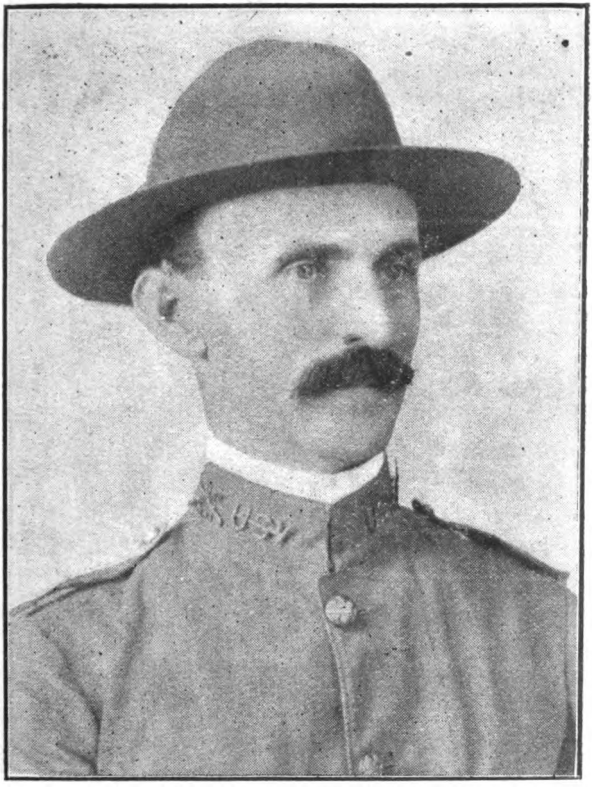
These are only a few. Every regiment had men in it that distinguished themselves by many prodigies of valor, and whose coolness and courage in the face of death astonished the civilized world. The greatest feat of the insurrection was the capture of Aguinaldo by General Funston. (See Biography of Aguinaldo.)

The Volunteers who responded to the call for troops in April 1898, were all relieved by Regulars and those Regular Volunteers who had enlisted for two years longer, during the summer of 1899, and were sent home. The new troops, after a series of brilliant expeditions both on land and sea throughout the entire archipelago, were finally stationed at about four hundred different points on the most important islands, where they are still doing garrison and police duty; hiring the few industrious natives to assist in cleaning out the filth of

their ancient towns,—thus improving health conditions—and protecting the more civilized classes who are inclined to work, from the bands of mountain guerrillas who prey upon them without mercy. Dispatch from Manila, January 29, 1902. "A Filipino Major and three Lieutenants, with ten rifles, three revolvers and twenty-four bolos, surrendered to Major Anderson of the Sixth Cavalry yesterday, at Lipa. The major was brought in sick on a litter. He was cordially hated at Lipa where he looted $55,000 worth of jewelry from prominent natives."

BIOGRAPHY AND CAPTURE OF AGUINALDO.

Emilio Aguinaldo was born in the little town of Cavite, P. I., in 1872. His father and mother were both full blood Tagalos. When quite young he was sent to live with a Jesuit Priest who had charge of the spiritual affairs of the little town in which he was raised. His parents were very desirous that he should become a priest; so they kept him with the priest for four long dreary years, after which he was sent to Manila and took



COLONEL JOHN M. STOTSENBERG,
FIRST NEBRASKA VOLUNTEERS.
Killed near Quingua, P. I., April 23, 1899.

a short course in the Medical department of the Pontifical University. His personal ambition, so he claimed, was to practice medicine. After leaving school in Manila, he became an officer in the Spanish army. Spain knew he was a youth of exceptional talent and was desirous of using his influence in after years,—either as a priest or an army officer toward subjugating the Tagalos.

His service in the army was short, and he left and went to Hong Kong, in 1888, to continue his study of Medicine. While there he took more delight in keenly observing the British troops' drill and in familiarizing himself with their tactics of war, than he did in his studies.

At the re-newed solicitation of his parents (prompted by the priests), he left Hong Kong and went to Madrid where he spent two years more preparing himself for the priesthood. While there, he again became more fascinated by the pomp and splendor and maneuvers of the Spanish troops stationed at the capital, than by his Latin and other subjects belonging to the course.

When Spain was ready to send him back home, he flatly denied any intention on his

part of becoming a priest and declared that his personal aspirations from boyhood, had been to prepare himself for the army.

Returning to his native land, he became governor of Cavite, in 1896; but was soon after drafted into the Spanish army where with that sullen and vindictive spirit characteristic of his tribe, he silently and secretly assisted in planning the insurrection of 1896.

He was an acknowledged leader. The execution of Dr Jose Rizal, a half-breed Chino and one of the leaders in the outbreak, left Aguinaldo in command. This brought him into prominence. The natives appreciated his genius and talent and looked to him as a safe leader. Alas! Their confidence was misplaced. No sooner had the insurrection taken firm root, than Aguinaldo accepted a bribe from Polavieja, Captain-General of the Spanish army, and agreed to leave the country forever. He went to Hong Kong and from there to Singapore, fearing lest his own people might plan to seek revenge for his unwarranted deed.

When war broke out between the United States and Spain, Aguinaldo had returned

from his southern trip and was at Hong Kong again. In an interview with Admiral Dewey, he pledged his unfaltering support to assist in destroying Spanish sovereignty over the islands.

Dewey was a little suspicious of Aguinaldo's good intentions, but promised him very courteously that, if all went well in his approaching naval combat with the Spanish, he (Aguinaldo) might return to Manila on the first U. S. boat leaving port.

When Dewey despatched the McCulloch to Hong Kong to cable home the news of his splendid victory, she, upon her return to Manila, brought Aguinaldo with her.

He at once began to re-organize the excited Filipinos who, again deluded by his eloquent promises, were willing to follow his leadership, not so much to gain independence from all foreign powers, as to bring on a fight. It is true that the better class of Filipinos looked at the matter rationally, but the lower element sought the army and were eager for blood-shed.

With his new troops Aguinaldo succeeded, through one of his characteristic Malay stratagems, in capturing the wife and

children of General Augustin, the Acting Spanish Governor-General of the islands; but, at the earnest suggestion of Admiral Dewey, he liberated them shortly afterwards.

Without waiting for the surrender of Manila, he proceeded to Malolos, twenty-two miles north-west of Manila on the Manila-Dagupan Railway, declared it the capital of his imaginative republic; declared himself "Dictator of the Philippines", and, later, "President of the Philippine Revolutionary Government and Commander-in-chief of its army."

This remained the temporary capital of of the government that he was trying to organize until he was driven out and it was captured by the American troops, March 31, 1899, during the Insurrection which he instituted against them in that year.

From Malolos he went to San Fernando, — a beautiful city thirty miles further up the Manila-Dagupan R. R., which fell into the Americans' hands May 5 of the same year, thereby forcing Aguinaldo to roam hither and thither like a hunted fox until he was trapped by General Funston of the United States Regular Volunteer Army, at the little

town of Palanan, near the north-east coast of Luzon, in March, 1901.

Funston intercepted a letter which contained the signature of one of Aguinaldo's trusted generals. The letter ordered troops from farther south to move north to the place where he was quartered. Funston at once conceived the idea of taking a party of Filipino scouts and capturing Aguinaldo. His plan was to have four or five Americans with him and a large body of Filipinos, sufficient in number to cope with Aguinaldo's body-guard; — he and his comrades to play the part of captives held by the troops whom Aguinaldo had ordered to his rescue. The name of the officer whom Aguinaldo sent with the dispatch which General Funston intercepted, was to be forged as nearly as possible and attached to a note which an advanced guard was to carry to Aguinaldo upon the arrival of the expected troops. When the supposed prisoners had an opportunity, they were to seize Aguinaldo; the accompanying Filipino scouts were then to open fire on his body-guard while those who held him made good their escape with their distinguished captive. Accordingly, Gen-

eral Funston went to Manila and submitted his weird proposition to General McArthur who, knowing that Funston had never failed in any undertaking, agreed to the plans which were begun at once amid great secrecy. A gun-boat carried the party to the north-east coast of Luzon and landed it on the shore, by means of casgoes, about ninety miles from where their coveted prize was preparing to celebrate his twenty-ninth birthday. After three days of dreary marching over mountains, through underbrush and streams, they came in sight of the little village. A small detachment was sent ahead with the shrewdly prepared note carefully signed, notifying Aguinaldo that his expected re-enforcements had arrived, and asking him to send food for the troops and the American prisoners whom they had captured en route. Aguinaldo accordingly sent some corn and other provisions, and in the course of an hour or two, his welcomed host had reached his headquarters. As soon as the American prisoners were led to his cabin and the Filipino officer who accompanied them had stepped inside, the native Maccabebe officer who had charge of the scouts,

commanded: "There, Maccabebes, go for them." The scouts immediately opened fire on his outside guard at arm's length, killing many, while the rest who escaped capture sought refuge in the dense woods near by. Aguinaldo, hearing the firing, looked out and exclaimed: "Stop your wasting ammunition that way"; — as he himself said afterwards: "I thought they were firing a salute in honor of the arrival of re-enforcements and their pleasure at seeing the American prisoners." Just at this moment. the native officer who had led the way, seized Aguinaldo who at once — but too late — saw what had happened. He snatched a revolver and tried to commit suicide, but was prevented from so doing by his trusted physician who had been by his side for many trying months. Funston and his comrades jumped into the scuffle, and in a few moments Aguinaldo and many of his body-guard whom the native scouts had captured, were tramping toward the gun-boat lying anxiously out of sight over the mountains, awaiting the outcome of one of the most brilliantly conceived and perfectly executed military achievements recorded in history.

The boat was finally reached in safety. The entire party was steamed back to Manila where General McArthur, fearful of the results of such an apparently idle dream, impatiently awaited their return.

When Aguinaldo was taken up through the streets of Manila which he had not frequented for many long, bloody, disastrous months, and saw the thousands of native children on their way to school, and heard them speaking English as fluently as an American; saw too the improved conditions of the city in the comparatively short time it had been under American control; and observed his old friends who were mere beggars under Spanish dominion, now doing a good business,—prosperous, safe from outside interference or internal harm, happy and contended; — the tears filled his black eyes, and as they tingled down over his brawny cheeks that twinged with conviction, he looked up and exclaimed to those who had him in charge, "I never dreamed that the Americans were so kind and generous, or that they would do so much for my beloved country."

He was presented to General McArthur

who, after extending to him a cordial greeting, and keeping him in the Governor's Palace with him for a few days in order to guarantee his personal safety, ordered him confined as a prisoner of war in one of the very best prisons in the city. His mother and wife who were at his old home in Cavite, were notified of his presence in the city and permitted to call on him. He was given the freedom of Manila whenever he wished it, if accompanied by an American officer; but fearing the natives whom he betrayed, he never dared to leave the prison door until he was liberated by President Roosevelt's Proclamation of Amnesty, July 4, 1902. and then he asked for a body-guard.

A few days after his confinement in prison, he asked for a paper and pencil; and in the course of a few hours, handed out the following proclamation which he desired to have made public to all his people:

"I believe I am not in error in presuming that the unhappy fate to which my adverse fortune has led me is not a surprise to those who have been familiar with the progress of the war. The lessons taught with a full meaning and which have recently come to my knowledge suggest with irresistible force that a complete termination of hostilities and lasting

peace are not only desirable but absolutely essential to the welfare of the Philippine islands.

"The Philippines have never been dismayed at their weakness nor have they faltered in following the path pointed out by their fortitude and courage. The time has come, however, in which they find their advance along this path to be impeded by an irresistible force which, while it restrains them, yet enlightens their minds and opens to them another course, presenting to them the cause of peace. This cause has been joyfully embraced by the majority of my fellow countrymen, who have already united around the glorious sovereign banner of the United States. In this banner they repose their trust and belief that under its protection the Filipino people will attain all those promised liberties which they are beginning to enjoy. The country has declared unmistakably in favor of peace. So be it. There has been enough blood, enough tears and enough desolation. This wish cannot be ignored by the men still in arms if they are animated by a desire to serve our noble people, which has thus clearly manifested its will. So do I respect this will, now that it is known to me.

"After mature deliberation I resolutely proclaim to the world that I cannot refuse to heed the voice of a people longing for peace, nor the lamentations of thousands of families, yearning to see their dear ones enjoying the liberty and the promised generosity of the great American nation.

"By acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty of the United States throughout the Philippine

archipelago, as I now do, and without any reservation whatsoever, I believe I am serving thee, my beloved country. May happiness be thine."

EMILIO AGUINALDO.

PROCLAMATION OF AMNESTY.

On July 4, 1902, the government of the Philippine Islands promulgated the following proclamation by the President of the United States, granting full and complete pardon and amnesty to all persons, as therein set forth, for political offenses committed in the islands:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Many of the inhabitants of the Philippine Archipelago were in insurrection against the authority and sovereignty of the Kingdom of Spain at divers times from August, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, until the cession of the archipelago by that Kingdom to the United States of America, and since such cession many of the persons so engaged in insurrection have until recently resisted the authority and sovereignty of the United States; and

Whereas, The insurrection against the authority and sovereignty of the United States is now at an end, and peace has been established in all parts of the archipelago except in the country inhabited by the Moro tribes, to which this proclamation does not apply; and

Whereas, During the course of the insurrection against the Kingdom of Spain and against the Government of the United States, persons engaged therein, or those in sympathy with and abetting them, committed many acts in violation of the laws of civilized warfare, but it is believed that such acts were generally committed in ignorance of those laws, and under orders issued by the civil or insurrectionary leaders; and

Whereas, It is deemed to be wise and humane, in accordance with the beneficent purposes of the Government of the United States towards the Filipino people, and conducive to peace, order, and loyalty among them, that the doers of such acts who have not already suffered punishment shall not be held criminally responsible, but shall be relieved from punishment for participation in these insurrections and for unlawful acts committed during the course thereof by a general amnesty and pardon;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby proclaim and declare without reservation or condition, except as hereinafter provided, a full and complete pardon and amnesty to all persons in the Philippine Archipelago who have participated in the insurrections aforesaid or who have given aid and comfort to persons participating in said insurrections for the offenses of treason or sedition and for all offenses political in their character committed in the course of such insurrections pursuant to orders issued by the civil or

military insurrectionary authorities, or which grew out of internal political feuds or dissensions, between Filipinos and Spaniards, or the Spanish authorities, or which resulted from internal political feuds or dissensions among the Filipinos themselves during either of said insurrections;

Provided, however, That the pardon and amnesty hereby granted shall not include such persons committing crimes since May first, nineteen hundred and two, in any province of the archipelago in which at the time civil government was established, nor shall it include such persons as have been heretofore finally convicted of the crimes of murder, rape, arson, or robbery, by any military or civil tribunal organized under the authority of Spain, or of the United States of America, but special application may be made to the proper authority for pardon by any person belonging to the exempted classes, and such clemency as is consistent with humanity and justice will be liberally extended; and

Further provided, That this amnesty and pardon shall not effect the title or right of the Government of the United States, or that of the Philippine Islands to any property or property rights heretofore used or appropriated by the military or civil authorities of the Government of the United States, or that of the Philippine Islands, organized under authority of the United States by way of confiscation or otherwise; and

Provided further, That every person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation shall take and subscribe the following oath before any author

ity in the Philippine Archipelago authorized to administer oaths, namely:

"I, —— ——— solemnly swear (or affirm) that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America in the Philippine Islands and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto; that I impose upon myself this obligation voluntarily without mental reservation or purpose of evasion. So help me God."

Given under my hand at the City of Washington this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and in the one hundred and twenty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

ELIHU ROOT, *Secretary of War.*

CHAPTER II.

Mathematical, Physical and Political Geography.

LOCATION AND SITUATION.

The Philippine Islands are a portion of Oceanica, lying east of the southern extremity of Asia, between the Pacific Ocean and the China Sea. Their latitude and longitude as specified in the Treaty of Peace under which terms Spain ceded the islands to the United States, are as follows:

Article III of the Treaty of Peace—"Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, and comprising the islands lying within the following lines:

"A line running west to east along or near the twentieth parallel of north latitude, and through the middle of the navigable channel of Bachi, from the 118th to the 127th degree meridian of longitude

east of Greenwich, thence along the 127th degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, to the parallel of 4° 45′ north latitude, thence along the parallel of 4° 45′ north latitude to its intersection with the meridian of longitude 119° 35′ east of Greenwich, thence along the meridian of longitude 119° 35′ east of Greenwich to the parallel of latitude 7° 40′ north to its intersection with the 116th degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence by a direct line to the intersection of the 10th degree parallel of north latitude with the 118th degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, and thence along the 118 degree meridian of longitude east of Greewich to the point of beginning."

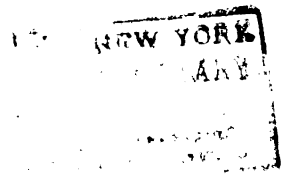
Thus, it can be readily comprehended by the terms of the treaty, that the islands lie between 4° 45′ and 20° north latitude, and 118° and 127° east longitude reckoned from the meridian of Greenwich.*

NUMBER OF ISLANDS.

Old Spanish authorities give the number of islands in the archipelago, one thousand two hundred and eighty, but modern writers estimate them at fourteen hundred. This slight numerical difference resulting from investigations made two or three hundred

* It throws them about two degrees farther east if reckoned from the meridian of Madrid, in Spain.

115°
120°
125°
Longitude East from Greenwich.
Hongkong (British)
FORMOSA
South Cape
Bashee Channel
BASHEE IS.
BATANES IS.
Balintang Ch.
BABUYAN
BABUYANES IS.
CALAYAN I.
DALUPIRI I.
FUGA
CAMIGUIN I.
O. Bojeador
Pt. Engano
Ladag
CAGUA VOL.
MT. PACCAC
Vigan
Tuegarao
Candon
Calaoan
LUZON
Lingayen Gulf
San Camaran I.
Fernando
Palanan
Bolinao
Pt. Tumango
Lingayen
C. S. Ildefonso
MT. IBAGS
Baler
Bonzabong
Dingalan Bay
Iba
Pora
POLILLO I.
Bacolor
Bulacan
Hilangonan
Subic
MANILA
JOMALIG
CALICUAN I.
Balanga
Mariveles
Manila B.
Corregidor I.
Talim I.
Binangonan
Pt. Isarog
Marqueda Channel
CATANDUANES I.
Balayan
Dacet
Cadiz
Tibi
LUBANG I.
Batangas
Albay
C. Calavite
S. Bernardino Str.
Calapan
Pamplona
Burias I.
Sibuyan I.
MT. HALCON
MINDORO
Romblon
Simara I.
BULUSAN V.
Palapa
Calbayog
Mindoro Strait
Busuanga I.
Calamianes Is.
Sugbay
SAMAR I.
Calamian I.
Linacapan I.
Cabuli Pt.
Malampaya Bay
Pt. Naso
Pandan
Batan
Bilaran I.
Borongan
Guiuan
Tayti
Cuyos Is.
Dumaran I.
Guimaras I.
Iloilo
Bantayan I.
Tacloban
LEYTE I.
Malhou I.
Cleopatras Needle
Nasu Pt.
Canayan
Bacolod
Cebu
Hondros
Dinagat I.
Palawan or Paragua I.
Bahia Honda
Cartagena
Tulsay
St. Ursao
Bohol I.
Surigao
Cagayanes Is.
Sumaguete
Camiguin I.
Bucas I.
Victoria Pk.
Siquijor I.
Gault Point
Bulluyan Pt.
Mantalingajan
Puerto Princesa
Tagolo Pt.
Dapitan
Butuan
Balabac I.
Balabac Strait
Pt. Gorda
Misamis
Bislig
Sta. Maria
MINDORA SEA
Iligan
Cotabato
Caraga
Sampanmangio Point
Banguey I.
Cagayan Sulu I.
Zamboanga
Davao
Basilan Str.
Pujada Bay
La Isabela
Pangutaran Basilan I.
Hobuk Bay
Cape Unsang
NORTH BORNEO (BR.)
Darvel B.
Sulu Archipelago
Tawi Tawi
Sibutu I.
Sibutu Pass
CELEBES SEA
Sarangani B.
Sarangani Is.
PACIFIC OCEAN
R., MC.N. & CO., ENGR'S CHI.


NEW YORK

years apart might be partially accounted for in three ways:

(1) The old-fashioned sailing vessels used at the time of Spain's count, might have rendered it quite impossible to pass around so many small islands to ascertain their exact number.

(2) Many of the islands being nothing but the peaks of lofty mountains sticking their crowns through the blue water of the Pacific, and being of volcanic formation, it is not improbable that numerous earthquakes—especially those of 1641 and 1645—could easily have changed the number slightly.

(3) The entire archipelago bears unmistakable evidence of being nothing but the plateaus and mountain peaks of a submerged continent — at one time a portion of Asia— now a detached portion of the Himalaya Mountains and their accompanying plateaus.

Many of its highest mountain peaks are slightly buried beneath the ocean's wave, and in a climate where coral insects abound in myriads, and where coral formation of new islands and the enlargement of old ones

are constantly going on, it is certain that the number would not remain the same. Yet, as these formations are comparatively slow when measured by historic decades, it would be impossible for so great a change to have taken place during their known history. It is, therefore, a conservative estimate to place the number at fourteen hundred—the exact number not being positively known.

AREA.

The exact number of islands being still under dispute, it makes a calculation of the exact area impossible. Spain estimated it at 114,125 square miles; the United States estimates their surface at 114,356 square miles, — the latter being quite approximate.

They, therefore, lack but a trifle of being as large as Great Britain, are a little over half as large as France, and are practically equal to Nebraska and Oklahoma combined.

POPULATION.

The population is about nine millions, consisting of sixteen thousand Europeans, one hundred fifty thousand Chinese, Spanish-

Filipinos (Spaniards born in the islands), a few Negritos (the original inhabitants), Chinese half-castes, and various oceanic Malays.

CLASSIFICATION.

Nature has divided the archipelago into four divisions, as follows:

1. Northern Division — LUZON, the largest and most northerly island of any consequence in the group (area 40,982 square miles), and its adjacent islands the largest of which are Mindoro, Catanduanes, Folillo, and Marinduque.

2. Central Division — The VISAYAS, a cluster of islands south of Luzon, the most important of which are Samar, Leyte, Bohol, Cebu, Negros, and Panay.

3. Southern Division — MINDANAO, the second largest island in the group (area about 36,000 square miles), situated near the southern extremity of the archipelago, and the small islands that encompass it; also the Sulu Archipelago, a chain of small islands extending from the south-east point of Mindanao to Borneo.

3. South-western Division — PALAWAN, a long narrow island, and a few smaller

ones extending in the same general direction, which connects the island of Mindoro, which belongs to the first group, with the northern point of Borneo, forming between them and the Sulu Archipelago the large Sea of Mindoro. (Trace these divisions on the map.)

COAST LINES.

The coast lines of all the islands are exceedingly irregular, forming, by their peculiar indentations, hundreds of gulfs and bays which make fine natural harbors for vessels of every draught.

By reference to the map it will be seen that Luzon and Mindanao are entitled to special mention on account of their immense number of contour forms, many of which are so nearly closed at the mouth as to prevent the large ocean waves caused by typhoons, or even the tidal waves, from entering and doing any damage to anchored vessels.

SURFACE.

Many of the very smallest islands are nothing but large boulders of some submerged mountain peak, projecting above the surface of the water, and are barren of both

vegetable and animal life. Some of the islands consist of a mountain range (see Palawan) and are, therefore, rough and rolling, and are habitable only in a few valleys.

All the largest islands are the elevated plateaus and their surrounding mountains, which, upon the contraction of the earth, retained an elevation slightly above the level of the sea, and are, therefore, very swampy. The central parts of Luzon, Mindanao, Panay, Cebu, Samar, and several others, are of this same formation. The general character of the surface is therefore, either low, level and swampy, or else exceedingly mountainous.

MOUNTAINS.

The mountain system extending throughout the archipelago is, unquestionably, a continuation of the lofty systems of eastern Asia.

The ranges are all short — usually from 75 to 150 miles in length — and with the exception of those on the island of Luzon, extend in every conceivable direction. In the north central part of Luzon, in a region perfectly level for over one hundred miles south

and twice as far north, stands the imposing isolated mountain of South Caraballo—grand, stupendous, majestic, with its towering summit penetrating the overhanging clouds and pushing on up through the azure blue as far as the eye can reach. This lone mountain seems to be the head of all the mountain ranges on Luzon, for each of them rising out of the ocean's depth in the form of a cape extends toward this same peak, losing themselves in a gradual lowering into the marches at its feet, before reaching their destination. There are many lofty mountain peaks ranging from 2,000 to 10,000 feet above sea-level, dotted here and there throughout the archipelago.

Mention is made of a few of the most important ones and their relative elevations:

Apo (Vol.)	10,965	Data	6,500
Bactan	9,185	Besao	6,500
Halcon	8,850	Isarog	6,450
Banajao (Vol.)	8,520	Sibuyan	6,410
Mayon (Vol.)	8,290	Mantalingajan	6,200
Polis	7,500	Maquiling (Vol.)	6,198
Pagson	7,327	Bulusan (Vol.)	5,900
Asin	7,285	Mariveles	4,677
Madia-as	7,150	Canlaon	4,590
Nangtud	6,720	Arayat	2,250
Namaque	6,590	Taal (Vol.)	1,050
Quianga	6,560		

Many of the above are extinct volcanoes.

VOLCANOES.

Among the many features of importance and peculiar attraction in the Philippines, are the volcanoes of Apo on the island of Mindanao and Taal in the province of Batangas, on the island of Luzon, about 42 miles south of Manila.

Apo is 10,965 feet high. Its crater became closed centuries ago, but was blown open by gaseous eruptions during earthquake disturbances, at three different places. These new craters became the outlets for its lava which as it passed out over the top and ran down over its sides, gradually built up three miniature volcanoes on top of the old one. Thus it is to-day, a volcano culminating in three volcanic peaks. These three baby volcanoes are now kept busy throwing out sulphur from the bowels of the large mountain on which they rest. In other words, they act as three chimneys for the great furnace of sulphuric flames beneath.

During the winter months, when the volcano does not happen to be in a state of active eruption; snow gathers on these peaks giving them a beautiful silvery appearance. After a violent eruption the sulphur adheres

around the sides, imparting to them a deep golden color, which attracts the eye of the traveler many miles away.

Taal is a low volcano, 1050 feet high, situated about thirty-five miles south of Manila, on a small island in a lake which bears the same name. It has a peculiar, oval-shaped crater, 7,500 feet long and 6,200 feet wide. In 1754, it underwent a tremendous eruption, throwing cinders, knee deep, into the streets of Manila, and completely destroying four smaller towns near by, setting them on fire and burying them beneath molten rock.

A large column of smoke issues from its mouth day and night, and on a clear morning it can be seen from Manila, forming into a stratus cloud against the sky.

In addition to the above, there are also Mt. Mayon, 8290 feet high, on the island of Luzon, which had its last eruption in 1897, doing considerable damage; also Isarog which has been silent since 1720. Bulusan has two craters like Mt. Vesuvius, but is nearly extinct, very rarely emitting even a column of steam.

RIVERS.

The excessive rain-fall, the numerous high mountains shedding water in every direction, the vast areas of low lands and swamps — all these combine to give rise to thousands of streams not far apart. It is seldom that the traveler goes over one and one-half miles without crossing a river. The towns are all built along the banks of these streams which are to the Filipino with his little canoe—who knows nothing of roads and bridges—what the public high-way is to an American. As the islands are almost all narrow, these streams are short, ranging from twenty to three hundred miles in length, and having deep, swift currents.

The principal rivers on Luzon are the Rio Grand de Cagayan in the N. E. part, 270 miles in length; the Aqua in the W. central, 143 miles in length; the Rio Grande de la Pampang, 135 miles in length, flowing into Manila Bay, from the north; the Vicol, 110 miles, emptying into San Miguel Bay; and the Pasig, 18 miles in length, rising in Lake Laguna de Bay and emptying into Manila Bay from the east, separating the city of Manila into two parts.

The largest river in the archipelago is the Rio Grande de Mindanao on the island of Mindanao, a large swift stream rising in Mt. Quimanguil and emptying into the Celebes Sea, with a length of 300 miles, navigable by large steamships for a distance of 110 miles "up stream."

On this same island is the large Agusan River, 252 miles long, near whose mouth stands the city of Butuan where Magellan landed and celebrated mass.

WATER-FALLS.

The most noted waterfall in the archipelago, and one of the grandest in the world, is the Fall of Botocan, near the boundary line of La Laguna and Tayabas provinces on the island of Luzon. This fall is 460 feet high. Like all high water-falls that are perpendicular, the weight of the water as it strikes on the rocks below, causes it to beat itself into a spray which as it rises like huge clouds of mist, ofttimes glitters in the morning sunshine and forms millions of tiny rainbows. There is also a beautiful fall of lesser importance in the Iligan River on the island of Mindanao, and two others near the source

of the Rio Grand River on the same islands, besides several smaller ones found in many of the mountain torrents.

LAKES.

There are only one large lake and a few small ones in the islands, yet there are many swamps which swell into large shallow lakes during the rainy season.

The largest lake is Laguna de Bay, in the province of La Laguna, about 10 miles east and lying to the south of Manila, about 150 miles in circumference. Lake Taal surrounding the volcano of Taal, is about 70 miles in circumference.

Lake Candaba, about 35 miles in circumference, in the province of Pampanga just north of Manila, doubles its size during the rainy season. Hagonay, Cagayan, Mangabol, Bato, and Buhi, are the other small lakes scattered over Luzon.

There is a beautiful fresh water lake, about 12 miles in circumference, on the island of Mindoro, and another, somewhat smaller on Leyte.

There are two fairly large lakes in Mindanao, which, during the rainy season,

spread many miles, uniting their waters and flooding the country along the Rio Grande River.

SPRINGS.

The entire region around Manila, covering a radius of about 20 miles, abounds in medicinal and thermal springs. Their waters contain every known composition and are used for bathing and curative purposes. One of these is a short distance north of blockhouse No. 4, which furnished nearly all the drinking, bathing and cooking water of the South Dakota regiment for several months; and another is about a mile farther east which furnished a generous supply of water for the Colorado regiment.

The largest and most important spring is that of San Rafael, situated in the province of Bulucan, about 15 miles from Manila. Its waters gush forth from a crevice in a large boulder lying in a deep ravine, near the San Rafael church, and are both thermal and medicinal. It contains lime, nitrogen and sulphur, and is used in the treatment of all skin diseases, and troubles of the alimentary canal.

About a mile from this its sister spring, the Santa Matilda, containing the same properties and used for similar purposes, bubbles up out of the bottom of a tiny pool.

Not far away is the spring of San Jose, containing iron and soda, and used for chlorosis, anæmia and all digestive irregularities.

Six springs, containing chloride, bi carbonate of soda, and bi-carbonate of calcium, rise near each other in the town of Los Bannos on the coast of lake Lagune de Bay. Their waters are all drained into the same pool where they are used for skin diseases, gout, rheumatism, diabetes, catarrh of the intestines, indigestion, and all forms of nervous disability.

Four other springs not much dissimilar to these, are also found on the edge of the lake not far from them, and are used for the same purposes, also for throat troubles arising from colds.

Many others, similar in character, might be mentioned.

The hot springs which are by far the most important, owing to their many healing properties, are found near the little village of Tivi in the province of Albay.

These springs are Nature's refuge from the numerous climatic diseases which not only fasten themselves upon the foreigner when he arrives, but are a constant source of annoyance to the natives themselves.

CLIMATE AND SEASONS.

All tropical countries are to a certain extent unhealthy, owing to the rainfall, the decay of vegetation, the constant dampness, and the lack of winter snow to purify the atmosphere. The Philippine Islands, lying wholly within the north half of the Torrid Zone, have their corresponding share of sickness; yet, it may truthfully be said, that they have the healthiest tropical climate in the world. It is of course hard for a foreigner to adjust himself to its humidity owing to the uniformity of atmosheric pressure which regulates the barometer as though it were a clock. The temperature is so even that the thermometer does not vary over three degrees, day or night, for several months at a time.

Contrary to the absurd opinion which some people have acquired from unreliable authorities, it never becomes very hot nor

very cold. During the summer months the thermometer ranges about 97° Fahrenheit, and during the winter months. about 85° to 89°. The hottest days are 98½°, the coldest 73°. These two common extremes have been exceeded but three times in the last one hundred years. During the month of January 1881, the thermometer registered 71° Fahrenheit at Manila, and twice since has reached 99° above.

The climate naturally divides itself into three seasons; namely, the Rainy Season covering that period from the middle of June to the middle of November, the Dry Cool Season extending from the middle of November to the middle of February, and the Dry Hot Season which continues from the middle of February till the middle of June.

These seasons are regulated by the two prevailing winds called Monsoons, and by the revolution of the earth.

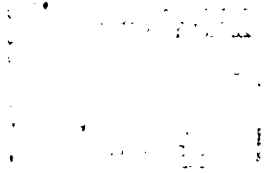
The first monsoon sets in about June 10, and continues till October. It comes from the south-west and is warmed in passing over the China Sea and the heated surface of the other oceanic islands situated in its course. During the prevalence of this mon-

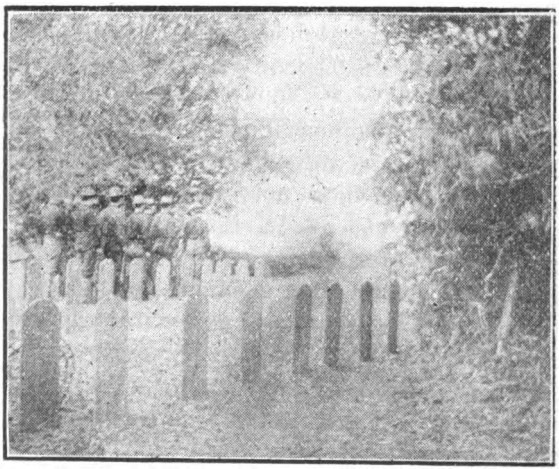
soon, the precipitation is abundant, rain oftentimes falling for several weeks with scarcely a stop.

The second, called the North-East, blows in just the opposite direction from November till February. During this period the atmosphere is dry and cool, and the climate is one of the most delightful in the world. Variable winds prevail during the remainder of the year.

Heavy storms at sea, called Typhoons, visit the region of the islands during the South-West monsoon, and do a great deal of damage to vessels at sea, besides sweeping across the islands at a rate of from fifty-five to eighty-five miles per hour, doing much damage to cities and other property in their path-ways.

During the earth's revolution, when the sun "Is on its northern tour," it crosses the equator March 21, and reaches its northern limit — 23½° N. latitude — June 21. During this time each portion of the Philippines receives the direct rays of the sun, which passes over Manila — 12° N. latitude — about the third week in May. This of course accounts for the hot season which prevails at





FIRING SQUAD AT AMERICAN SOLDIER'S GRAVE
IN PACO CEMETERY, MANILA, P. I.

this time. When the sun is nearing its northern limit at the Tropic of Cancer, the S. W. monsoon sets in followed by almost incessant cloudiness and rainfall which, during the months of July and August, while the sun is passing back over the archipelago, prevents the weather from growing so intensely warm as it does in May and June. During the Rainy Season, the electrical display is wonderful. The clouds sail near the earth and blanket it to such an extent as to prevent the escape of the deep rumblings caused by the thunder which seems to shake the whole earth with the violence of its deep-toned melody.

Let the reader imagine himself to be an American soldier standing on out-post guard alone; wrapped in the gloom of night, drenched in torrents of rain; guarding his sleeping comrades and serving his country; himself an illumined target during each dreadful flash of lightning, for the treacherous Filipino who lurks in the dark forest with Mouser in hand, and he will immediately conceive a new definition of **Patriotism.**

SOIL.

The soil is composed mostly of a fine sand, in some places appearing white; in others, brick-colored. It is exceedingly fertile. The luxuriant growth of vegetation which decays each year is a splendid fertilizer. After being so thoroughly saturated during the rainy season, when the sun comes out late in the fall it is baked dry and hard.

In the mountain valleys, during the excessive rain and storms, great masses of earth carrying large trees and rocks which have been broken loose from the mountain sides, are washed down in the form of d e b r i s to the low lands and plains where e r o s i o n sets in and crumbles them down to d e t r i t u s which is carried away over the lower lands near by, forming a thin rich layer of t a l u s. When the mountains are near the shore, this work is constantly going on; and as it mixes with the millions of sea shells which the tide washes up daily, it is constantly widening the islands and forming a good bed for coral formations which may be found at almost any point.

OCCUPATIONS.

The constant humidity of the atmosphere, linked with habit, has made lazy, reckless vagabonds of many Filipinos. The streams abound in fish, as do all of the seas, gulfs and bays round about. An excessive abundance of fruit grows everywhere. Thus it will be seen that he can make a living without work. Chinese are employed to do all of the heavy labor. The better class of Malays and half-breeds who are inclined to work are engaged in agriculture, fishing, manufacturing, and commerce; but a certain per cent. of them are more nearly like the American Indian.

PRODUCTS.

VEGETABLE—A dense growth of hardwood timber including vast forests of Mahogany, is found everywhere. Along all of the streams, is a heavy growth of bamboo—a tree closely resembling the American willow, but growing to a far greater height, and covered with long stiff thorns which are exceedingly poisonous to the flesh.

Domestic fruits such as apples, peaches, and pears do not grow at all. Oranges are

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found in some places, but these never ripen and are unpleasant to the taste.

Among the great variety of native fruits are the banana, cocoa-nut, mango, pine-apple, and about forty-five other kinds of fruit peculiar to the Philippines alone. Bananas grow in the greatest abundance and serve as the Filipinos' bread. Large groves of Nipa-palms grow in swampy regions and are used to thatch the sides and roofs of the natives' huts.

Those engaged in agriculture, raise hemp, rice, tobacco, sugar cane, indian corn, tomatoes and other vegetable products.

ANIMAL— Only a very few wild animals have been found in the Philippines, owing to the density of the population whose natural inclination is to hunt; also to the rugged mountains surrounded by dreary swamps which renders their escape impossible.

The largest and most numerous domestic animals are the water-buffaloes, commonly called caribous—large animals weighing about 1200 pounds, with a jet black skin covered by a very scanty coat of hair. These look like an American ox, except that

their long black horns curve backward. They live in the water a great deal of the time and subsist mostly on shoots and young rice. They are large and powerful, easily brought under subjection, and are used for oxen by the natives. The female caribous are kept for their milk the same as our cows. It is estimated that there are 500,000 of these animals now in the archipelago.

In and around the largest cities are found many Chinese ponies — small animals not much larger than our Shetland ponies; poorly fed, and so brutally misused by the Filipinos that the United States has had to extend our humane laws to the Philippines for their protection. Hogs and dogs are also found to a considerable extent.

The javali, a species of wild-boar, is found in the forests of a few of the islands. Monkeys of every known species, are found in thousands.

The rivers are full of huge crocodiles which render bathing a dangerous sport. The shallow waters of Manila Bay and many other places throughout the archipelago, are filled with water snakes of all sizes. The natives, while fishing, oftentimes catch the

large ones, take them ashore and skin them, after which they tan the skin, use it to cover the toes of moccassins, and to make pocket-books and other articles.

At the time of Magellan's landing in the archipelago, the swamps were filled with Boa-Constrictors, but the natives have killed a great many of them and only a few are found now in the most secure places.

Another species of small black snake about a yard in length, abounds in the rice-fields and marshes.

Many lizards and other species of reptiles are present everywhere.

INSECTS — Mosquitoes exist in such abundance as to often cause death by their bites. Their presence every month in the year makes it necessary for the War Department to send over head-nets for the soldiers, to prevent their bites. Large black ants are found by the tens of millions. The abundance of rain prevents them from burrowing their homes into the ground. They, therefore, select a bunch of bamboo containing several stalks growing near each other, and then carry particles of sand and rubbish and fill in between them until their home comes

to a peak some four to six feet from the ground. They eat the leaves of the bamboo and other vegetation near-by. Another beautiful insect is the fire-fly. It circles around large trees at night, lightning up the awful darkness with the fantasy of its wings.

There are myriads of butterflies including nearly as many varieties.

In addition to the above, there are thousands of centipedes and tarantulas lurking around every old stump, log, or building. Their bites are exceedingly painful and unless properly cared for within a short time, will produce death.

MINERALS—Gold is found in the mountains and along the beds of streams. Just to what extent it exists in the islands is not known as only a comparatively few mines have ever been opened and they have been poorly worked.

Copper has been found at different places in Luzon, Mindanao, and Panay; jasper in the mountains near the mouth of Manila Bay; mercury in Mindanao and Panay; marble-quarries in Romblon and a few of the adjacent islands; and alabaster at various places in Luzon and Mindanao.

There is plenty of coal in Luzon. Some veins are many miles in length and from fifteen to twenty-five feet thick. Iron, petroleum, sulphur, lead, and such deposits as alum, gypsum and amianthus, have been found at various places throughout the archipelago.

Owing to the savagery of the mountain tribes, foreigners have never dared to go into the mountain regions to work the mines to any considerable extent.

COMMERCE.

Whenever any article is produced in such abundance that it cannot be entirely used up by home consumption, the surplus is placed upon the market and becomes a commercial commodity.

Tobacco is raised in great abundance in the Philippines, but as all the natives smoke from their infancy, it is practically all consumed at home, and is therefore not worthy of mention as an article of commerce. The same thing is true of rice. Since it is the chief article of diet among the Filipinos and Chinese, it, too, is consumed at home. Sugar-cane grows abundantly, and sugar in

its unrefined state is shipped to several foreign countries.

The main article of export is hemp from which are made water-proof ropes and the highest grade of binding twine. It is used by farmers wherever grain is grown, for tying it into bundles. The large ropes used by all steam-ships and sailing vessels, are made from this plant, because they will not shrink and harden when exposed to damp weather.

The shrub is usually planted every two years where it is cultivated; but if left undisturbed to shed its pollen, it will perpetuate its own species for many generations. It has yellowish-green flowers with which it is covered during the blooming season. It grows at various places in the Philippines, but is raised chiefly along the eastern coast of Luzon.

There is a rope factory in Manila where some of it is made into different sized ropes. The Filipinos harvest their rice by hand leaving it unbound, so that they have little use for hemp; therefore, it is practically all placed upon the markets of the world.

In addition to the uses previously men-

tioned, its seed is used as food for cage-birds; and after preparation, as oil for lamps, or in other forms for paints and varnishes. A tincture is also extracted from this oil, which is used by physicians in the treatment of certain diseases.

The export of hemp from the Philippines in 1899, amounted to 69,048 tons, valued at $7,993,574. In 1900, the hemp exports amounted to 89,438 tons, valued at $13,290,400. Since that time, it has rapidly increased.

Other exports from the Philippines are, rattan, honey, wax, bananas, hardwood, and sea-shells.

CHAPTER III.

The Capital of the Philippines.

CITY OF MANILA.

Manila is the capital of the archipelago. It has a population of 297,154 (Census of 1902) about one-eight of which is in the walled city. It is situated twelve degrees N. latitude, on the eastern shore of Manila Bay, and is divided into two parts; namely, Old Manila (that part inside the wall) and New Manila (that part outside). It is built on the delta of the Pasig River, occupying several small islands and the adjoining territory all of which is less than four feet above the level of the sea.

HISTORY.

Legaspi, who conducted the third Spanish expedition to the archipelago, landed at Cebu, Feb. 13, 1565. In 1571, he set sail northward, entered Manila Bay and founded

the City of Manila which, at that time, was a town with a population of over 40,000. It was divided into two parts by the Pasig River.

That part lying south of the river was called Manila and was ruled over by a native king, Rajah Matanda. The inhabited district lying north of the river was called Tondo. It was subordinate to Manila and was ruled over by a petty king named Lacandola.

The massive stone wall which encircles Old Manila is over three miles in length, from sixty to eighty-five feet in width, thirty feet high, and was built by one thousand Chinamen under the supervision of the Spanish Governor, Gomez Dasmarinas, in 1590.

Brass canon expose their big mouths over the outer edge of the wall, at regular intervals, around its entire length.

Outside of the wall is a deep ditch commonly called a moat, connecting with Manila Bay at one end and with the Pasig River at the other.

The draw bridges over this moat are lifted by means of large windlasses, each

night, and are closed in over the five entrances to the city.

During the reign of Acunia, in 1603, a fire destroyed nearly one-half the city.

The great earthquakes of 1645 again reduced the entire city to ruin leaving only a few buildings standing. Then at another time the entire population was nearly swept away by the smallpox epidemic which prevailed in 1688.

During the war between Spain and Great Britain, the city was bombarded by the English troops and compelled to surrender, but was restored to Spain by the treaty which was concluded the following year.

It remained under Spanish control until it was captured by Admiral Dewey and General Merritt, August 13, 1898, since which time it has been under American jurisdiction.

During the spring of 1899, the insurgents set fire to a large part of New Manila and destroyed it. The remainder has been cleaned up by American troops and Chinese, and health conditions have been greatly improved. The city is now patrolled day and night by American soldiers, and an Ameri-

can police force consisting largely of discharged soldiers; and its condition both socially and morally is the best it has ever known.

New Manila is divided into many districts, covering over one hundred square miles of territory. Its principal divisions are: Tondo, Binondo, Pueblo, San Jose, Santa Cruz, Quiapo, San Miguel, San Sebastian, Sampoloc, Ermita, and Malata.

The main part of New Manila is on the northern bank of the Pasig River. The two parts of the city are connected by three bridges over the river. The first is the bridge of Spain, a large stone structure near the mouth of the river, connecting the Walled City with the business part of New Manila. The second is a suspension bridge about half a mile farther up the river. The last is an obtuse-angled steel bridge with its apex attached to a small island comprising about half an acre of ground in the Pasig river.

PENITENTIARY.

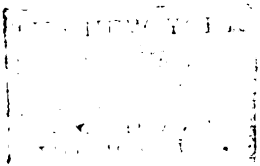
The old Spanish penitentiary called Bilibid Prison, is situated in the extreme

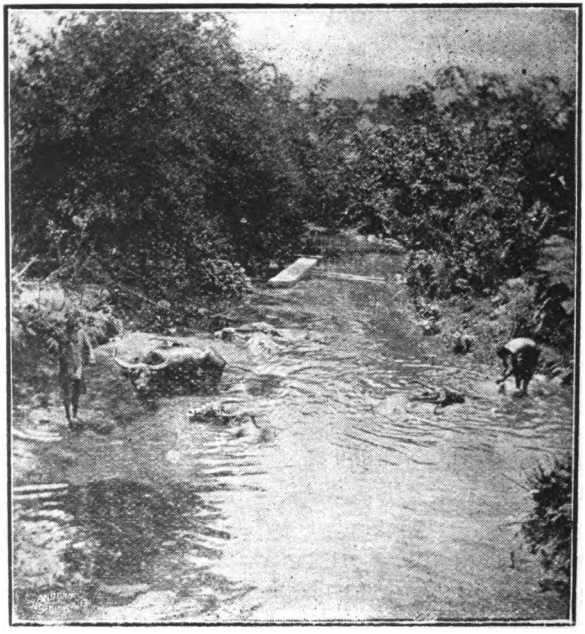
northern part of the city, in a small district named Dulumbayan. It stands on a low, swampy piece of ground surrounded by almost impassible swamps, and occupies about eight acres of ground. It is a thrilling place to behold. The executions that have taken place inside its massive walls for the last one hundred years, exceed in barbarity a hundred fold the crimes for which its inmates have been incarcerated.

To formulate a definite idea of it, one needs only to imagine a large wheel lying on the ground, — the felly octogonal in shape and composed of a stone wall twenty-eight feet high and four feet thick. To complete the mental picture, imagine the hub to be a large circular stone building about thirty-seven feet high, formerly occupied by Spanish guards. The spokes are represented by long, narrow, stone buildings occupied at night by the convicts. These spokes lack about eighty feet of connecting with either the hub or the felly. The circular space between the hub and spokes and between the spokes and felly, each have a hard-beaten path in them walked by armed guards day and night, and known as the "dead line".

There are sixteen spokes. Only two of them connect with the hub and felly. These two are solid stone walls equal in thickness to the outside wall, but lack two feet of being as high, and are connected with it and the circular stone building in the center, thus dividing the penitentiary into lateral halves. One side is the jail, the other the prison.

When Spain turned it over to the United States there were over one thousand prisoners in it, composed of Filipinos, Spaniards, Chinese and various oceanic Malays. They had every disease known to that climate, and were half starved and most cruelly treated. In the north-west corner of the eastern half known as the prison, is a stone room about twelve feet square. In this room stands the executioner ready and eager for his awful task. The death penalty is inflicted by means of a garrote — a Spanish device for strangulation. It looks like a set of five hundred pound Standard scales. The convict has his arms and legs tied and is set upon it. A clamp is placed about his neck with one end of it projecting through the upright bar. There is a thumb screw, or hand nut, fastened upon this end and gradu-





MORNING SCENE IN THE CITY OF MALOLOS, P. I.
Showing the natives leading caribous out of the creek in which they have loitered during the night.

ally tightened until the victim's eyes bulge from the sockets or else he tears his own head off in a last frantic effort to prolong his life. The blood stains on the mossy walls of this old room, bespeak in pathetic terms to the traveler, the horrible strangulation of the inmates which has been going on for ages; — the cruelty of whose deaths equals if not exceed that of Christ on Calvary.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

Nearly two miles west of the penitentiary, in the Tondo district, about sixteen feet from the edge of Manila Bay, stands the slaughter house. It is a large building with a stone wall about eight feet high around it, and has a tin roof which rests on supporters, lacking about twenty inches of connecting with the walls of the house.

Owing to the intense heat, the butchering is all done at night, beginning about nine o'clock and closing about five in the morning.

Worn-out caribous are the first to be led in and tied to the iron stakes which are firmly imbedded in the stone floor, at regular

intervals, along the slaughter room. A desperate looking Filipino then walks along; presses each animal's head down with one hand, and with the other which contains a sharpened steel dagger, sticks each of them in the Medulla Oblongata,—thus instantaneously severing the spinal cord and producing unconsciousness. The author of this little book, on the night of January 29, 1899, stood and watched this trained butcher kill twenty-seven caribous with the first stroke before he had to stick any the second time because he failed to hit the exact spot. The animal drops without a struggle. A strong Filipino follows him, and turning the animal's head over so that it rests on its long horns, cuts open the throat and forms the skin along the neck into a pocket. As soon as a little Filipino with his bamboo pails and a cocoa-nut dipper is by his side, he thrusts a long knife into the animal's heart, and as the blood gushes forth into this throat pocket made of its own skin, the little native fills his pails with blood and then runs and empties them into a large vat standing nearby, around which the natives and Chinese assemble to purchase it. Many

of them stand at the vat and drink this hot life-blood as they buy it.

Small Chinese ponies effected by age and rough treatment are also butchered. Their meat is sold to the poorer class of Chinese. The hogs are butchered the last thing in the early morning. A limited number of these are killed, as pork is not eaten very much in that warm climate.

LEPROSY HOSPITAL.

Leprosy means spotted. The disease shows itself in various forms. Some notice their skin turning glassy and whitening, after which brown spots begin to appear; but the more common form—at least that which prevails in the Philippines where leprosy is at its height — is a deformity of the individual caused by the wasting away of certain muscles, the enlargement of the joints, or else the shrinking and shrivelling of the entire body, leaving the head natural except the whitening of the hair caused more by grief and worry than by pain.

The disease works slowly; the patient may have it ten years or even longer before

he knows it, and twenty years before any inconvenience is experienced with it.

The appearance of a case of long standing, is horrible; the shriek of a leper's voice when hungry or suffering, heart-rending.

About two miles north of the limits of Manila, is a large hospital erected by the Spanish for the care of these unfortunates of whom there are now many thousands in the archipelago. The United States has selected a beautiful island in the southern part of the group where a Leper Colony has been started. To this all those known to have the disease will be sent and properly cared for until they die. Thus an effort will be made to abolish the malady in a few generations.

ORPHANS' HOME.

On a little island in the Pasig River, connected with each bank by the apex of an obtuse shaped steel bridge, previously mentioned, a benevolent Spaniard, a few years since, erected an Orphan's Home for the girls of Manila whose parents were dead or whose mothers had deserted them with heartless cruelty to care for themselves.

These girls are taken to this Home, cared for, given moral instruction, and finally become the better class of Filipino women.

On this same island is a small insane asylum.

CHURCHES.

With but one exception the churches of Manila are built of solid rock. The San Sebastian is a solid steel structure with not one block of wood or a board in it.

These churches are large and commodious, and have stood for many generations — some of them dating back very nearly to the earthquake of 1645.

At specified intervals, about twelve feet from the floor, along both sides of the room, there are boxes in the form of steel cages in which Spanish guards used to stand with gun in hand during mass, to prevent the wily Filipinos from rushing in and stealing their sacred images of Christ and the Saints of old.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of Manila comes from the San Mateo River, and is pumped into the city by a powerful engine, through a large pipe about three feet in diameter, for a distance of nine miles. When the insurrection of 1899 broke out, the natives destroyed part of the engine and the pump so as to cut off the city's supply of water.

Under the leadership of the gallant Stotsenburg who, with Lieutenant Sisson and two enlisted men who fell by his side, was killed at Quingua April 23, the Nebraska regiment captured the entire line of pipe and the water-works, repaired the damage done and re-newed the flow.

The United States has shipped over and set up several large condensers in Manila, and a great deal of the water now used has been converted into steam, then condensed in order to rid it of its poison derived from tropical plants, and of its numerous fever germs.

ICE PLANT.

Manila supports a large ice plant and brewery. Stick ice eight inches square and

four feet in length is sold all over the city, especially to the large saloons along the Escolta—the main business street in Manila. The United States has erected several smaller plants where artificial ice is made for the use of sick soldiers in the government hospitals.

STREET CAR LINES.

A crude system of street cars ramify every part of both Old and New Manila. The seats extend crosswise in the cars which will hold about forty people. They are drawn by small Chinese ponies, and whenever they come to such up-grades as are found at the ends of the bridges and over the canal in front of the post office, the ponies are unable to draw their heavy loads, so the passengers are compelled to climb off and push till the top of the grade is reached. Car fare is cheap.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

The city has a powerful electric light plant. The density of the atmosphere and its ability to absorb rays of light, make the lights shine far more brightly than they would in an American atmosphere.

DOCKS.

The Docks are on the Northern bank of the Pasig River, near its mouth. The river is deep enough for vessels of light draft and some of medium, to anchor at the docks; but all the large vessels are compelled to lie two or three miles out in the Bay and to send their large cargoes ashore by means of long, flat-bottomed boats called Casgoes. They are also loaded in the same manner. Spain laid the foundation for a new series of docks far out into Manila Bay. As soon as the United States completes them, the largest vessels in the world will be enabled to anchor beside them in perfect safety, and Manila will soon become the most prominent sea port in the Orient.

MANILA BAY.

Manila Bay is a great silvery sheet of liquid glory. It is from forty to eighty-five feet deep, except in the northern part where it averages about seven; and it is nearly closed at the mouth. In the center of the channel which connects it with the Pacific Ocean, is situated the beautiful Island of Corregidor upon which are erected strong

fortifications and a Government convalescent hospital where sick soldiers are taken to recuperate.

The bay is thirty-five miles from east to west and twenty five miles from north to south. The northern and extreme southern parts are used for fish-traps from which the natives take tens of thousands of fish daily for their own food and for the supply of the Manila markets.

It is well supplied with sea-shells, and each tide leaves a long white row of shells that marks the place reached by the highest tidal wave.

LUNETA.

The famous Luneta is a beautiful lawn about three miles in length and varying from one hundred to two hundred and fifty feet in width, perfectly level, and beautiful lighted with electric lights, lying along the eastern shore of Manila Bay. A stone wall three feet high prevents the bay from overflowing it except in cases of severe typhoons from a westerly direction.

During the winter months, thousands of persons assemble on this lawn, each even.

ing, and receive a baptism of the cool sea breeze which drives away the myriads of mosquitoes that render life in a southern clime so annoying, making the evening hours pleasant, while some regimental band of the American army, stationed in Manila, sends forth peals of "My Country, 'tis of Thee", and "Dixie" from the grand stand near the center of the lawn.

CHAPTER IV.

Filipinos and Their Manners and Customs.

RACES.

There is but one small tribe of the original inhabitants as found by Magellan, called "Negritoes", now left in the islands. The rest are mixed races of Oceanic Malays who crowded in around the edges of the islands and at the mouths of the rivers, killing all before them nntil they have nearly exterminated the original populace consisting of a small class of people not over three and one-half feet in height. There are also many Japanese and Chinese — in all sixty-three different tribes.

GOVENMENT.

When Magellan discovered the islands, he found the natives collected in tribes, each

of which was ruled over by some chief who had enough executive ability to assert his authority.

When Spain was firmly planted in the islands she appointed a Governor-General who supervised the civil affairs, and a Captain-General who had charge of the military affairs. She divided the archipelago into two districts for judicial purposes. The first district comprised Luzon and the small islands adjoining; the second, the rest of the group. The judges of the first district met at Manila; the second, at Cebu.

When the islands became the property of the United States, they were placed under military control (see Governors, Chapt. I) and remained so until July 4, 1901, when Civil Government was established.

The military authorities were made subordinate to the civil authorities to help place in operation the provisions of the new Civil Code prepared especially for the Philippines by the Civil Commission appointed by President McKinley, consisting of Civil Governor Hon. William H. Taft, Dean C. Worchester, Luke E. Wright, Henry C. Ide, and Bernard Moses.

Under the new Code, the Filipinos of each province are permitted to elect one of their own number to be their civil governor, just as fast as they evidence their ability and disposition to be so governed.

LANGUAGE.

Eigthy-one different dialects are spoken, the principal ones being Spanish, Tagalog, Visayan. Tinguin, Guinan, and Vicol. When Aguinaldo established himself at Malolos, he decreed that the language of the entire archipelago, should be Spanish. The United States has adopted Spanish and English with the former gradually giving way to the latter which will soon become the permanent language of the entire population.

EDUCATION.

Not over ten per cent of the natives are educated. The report of the Spanish Govvernor - General to his home government shows nearly a dozen well-equipped colleges scattered through the archipelago; but as these institutions have been proved to be a mere farce it is not startling that so small a per cent is really educated.

The wealthy families in Manila, who by association with the foreign element in the city have become more highly civilized, have been in the habit of sending their boys to Hong Kong and elsewhere to educate them. Spain's report shows that prior to 1896, 180,000 Tagalos had been graduated from the University of Manila. Of course this is not true, but even if it were, it would mean but little to the cause of education as the course in the school is very inferior — being far below the ordinary high school of America.

The United States has organized and equipped a system of common schools in all the large towns and cities, in which thousands of natives are to-day acquiring knowledge from American teachers at American expense, and are preparing themselves for the responsibilities of citizenship under the American Flag.

RELIGION.

Catholicism is the prevailing religion among the natives, except in the Sulu archipelago where Mohammedanism holds sway.

An Arch-Bishop is appointed by the Pope. He resides in the Walled City, and

has charge of the spiritual affairs of the Philippine, Ladrone, Caroline and Loo Choo Islands. The Philippines are divided into five dioceses ruled over by five bishops appointed by the arch-bishop. These dioceses in turn are separated into various provinces in each of which resides a Spanish priest who has charge of the spiritual, educational, and other affairs of his district.

The arch-bishop of Manila presides over the first diocese which includes Manila and several adjacent provinces rourd about. The second diocese has its seat in Cebu on an island of the same name where Legaspi, in 1565, first firmly planted Catholicism in the archipelago. It includs Cebu and the surrounding islands. The third diocese embraces the provinces of North and South Camarines and a few others adjoining the southern part of Luzon, and has its seat at Nueva Caceres. The fourth has its seat at Nueva Segovia and includes several provinces in North-western Luzon. The fifth includes the fourth divison of the archipelago; namely, Palawan and the adjoining islands, with the seat of the bishopric at Jaro, on an island bearing the same name.

The Spanish friars have been somewhat responsible for the trouble in the Philippines. From the summer of 1899, the Filipinos have urgently requested the United States to remove them and to place their spiritual affairs in their own hands. This is not an easy matter, as the United States has been careful not to arouse the anger of the pope; and the church of which he is the head owns much of the land in the Philippines; therefore, in order to remove these friars without trouble, a certain price must be paid for all lands to which the church claims title.

SLAVERY.

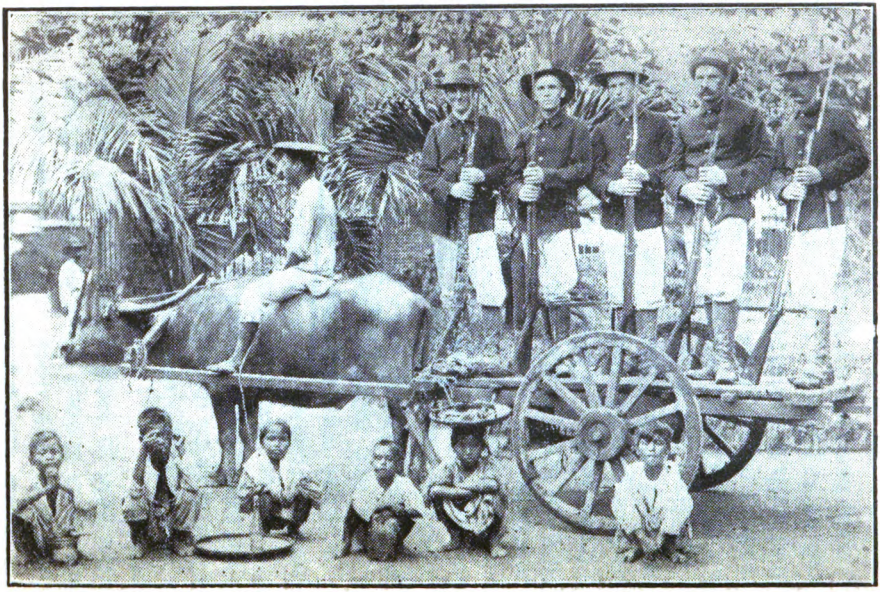
From the earliest known history of the race, the Filipinos had a peculiar system of slavery which existed mostly in the southern islands.

As to its genesis, we have no record. It is supposed to have originated in three ways:

(1) Those who were captured during conquest were perhaps held as slaves.

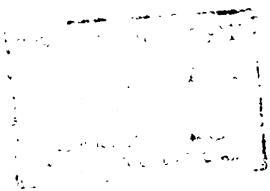
(2) Those who owed debts were seized for the cancellation of their liabilities.

(3) Those who committed minor crimes such as theft, were held as convicts.



SCENE NEAR SAN MIGUEL STREET IN MANILA, showing caribou and a dray cart; also the natives in their natural costumes and positions.

Beginning at the left, the soldiers standing at "Parade Rest" on this cart are: Forest D. Wells, Co 'B'; John I. Howe, Co. 'G'; C. A. Huss, Co. 'B'; Lewis H. Dexter, Co. 'G';



The word slavery as applied to their treatment of slaves does not bear the same significance as it does when applied to those who were held in bondage for generations in this country.

In the Philippines most of the slaves were given a third or half of their time for their own improvement; and by the payment of forty pesos (twenty American dollars) they could purchase their freedom forever.

If a slave woman had a baby whose father was her master, both she and the child were immediately set a liberty, because their unwritten law embodied the principle that no man should hold in bondage, should traffic or should sell his own children or their mothers.

Children born of slave parents were held slaves from birth. Those born of one slave and one free parent, were held to be slaves only one half of the time. The offspring of these children were held to be one-fourth slaves. The United States has purchased the freedom of all those who could be approached with negotiations. The rest will be freed as rapidly as they can be found. The system has already practically died out.

FILIPINO HOMES.

The Filipinos build the frame-work of their homes out of bamboo which grows wild everywhere, but more densely along the banks of streams. They cover these houses with Nipa palms which grow very extensively in nearly all the large swamps. The floors are made of narrow strips of bamboo which are tied to the bamboo poles running crosswise in the capacity of joists. These strips are laid about half an inch apart, so that the mud from the natives' feet and the other rubbish which accumulates from cooking and other sources will work their own way through to the ground beneath.

Very little, if any, furniture is found in their homes. They all eat from the same earthen jar with their fingers, and squat down when desiring to sit or rest,—not having any chairs. They sleep on their backs on the floor, it being a rare thing to find a home containing even a bamboo bed. Their little stoves are made of baked clay.

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE.

The original inhabitants, Negritos, were a small race of people about three and one-

half feet in height, and possessing thick lips, curly hair, black skin, and various other peculiarities characteristic of the negro race. The present inhabitants are from four to five feet in height; have long, stiff, jet-black hair, black eyes, high cheek bones, and their skin is dark brown in color; and they look very much like the Japanese.

DRESS.

The only clothing worn by the men, outside of Manila and by many of those who reside in the metropolis, is a short pair of trousers fastened around the waist and extending to the knees.

Almost all the children go naked until they are from four to seven years of age.

The women dress in short skirts over which is worn a tiny apron, and a small waist cut low in the neck and oftentimes so short that it does not connect with the skirt, thus leaving a strip of the body around the waist entirely exposed to the sun.

The women have long black hair in which they find their chief delight. They wash it, bath it in cocoa-nut oil, then dry it in the sun, and take good care of it.

WASHING CLOTHES.

They take their dirty clothes, march down to the water's edge, find a rock partly submerged, dip the clothes into the water frequently and pound them over the rock until they are clean. If the sun is shining they dry them. If it is raining they put them right on and wear them.

HEALTH.

The race as a whole may be said to be healthy since the death rate (twenty-three per day in Manila and much less elsewhere) is the lightest of any tropical country in the world. Individually, they may be regarded as unhealthy, owing to the fact that nearly every child when it is born, is covered with climatic sores, and has in its blood inherited diseases of the most distressing nature. Running sores are not infrequent on their crowns, but more especially around their ankle joints.

FOOD.

Their main article of diet is rice. With this they eat fish, crabs, frogs, and bananas.

BETEL NUT.

The betel nut, cut into thin slices, wrapped in the leaves of the pepper plant, and covered with oyster shell lime or crushed rice mixed with caribou milk, is chewed by the natives instead of tobacco. These nuts are very bitter and color the natives' mouths and teeth bright red. It is claimed that they assist digestion, and if applied externally will cure sore throat.

SMOKING.

The enormous amount of tobacco produced in the islands, is very largely consumed at home—the natives being inveterate smokers from childhood. As soon as a little one is able to sit alone, he is taught to smoke. The natives claim that smoking keeps away disease.

GAMBLING.

The Filipinos are given up to gambling. Their natural disposition being toward idleness, the inclination to gamble is easily acquired. In addition to their ordinary games upon which they bet heavily, they also have cockfights. Many of the roosters

used in these fights cost two-hundred pesos apiece, and occasionally double that amount is paid for one which has been successful in several severe battles.

MUSICAL TALENT.

They are all natural born musicians; that is, born in possession of wonderful musical talent. They very readily become proficient on almost any instrument, but surpass with the stringed, especially the violin. They also sing well. The men sing baritone; the ladies, alto. Their voices blend harmoniously and are pleasing to the ear.

MARRIAGES.

Under the old Filipino customs, persons married young — the boys at fourteen, the girls at twelve. The ceremonies were simple, but solemn. One of the main stipulations in the contract was that whenever the girl's father became unable to pay the taxes imposed him by the Spanish government, he had a right to call on his son in-law for help. If the son-in-law refused, his wife was taken from him and held at her fathers's home until the demands upon the son-in-law had

been satisfied by him. If he failed to do this within a certain length of time, it was equivalent to a divorce.

In 1900, Gen. Otis decreed that the civil laws governing marriage in the United States should, with but few alterations, hold sway in the Philippines.

BIRTHS.

When a child is born to wealthy Filipinos, a weird dance is instituted, which lasts for three days and nights — at the end of which time the child is Christened.

DEATHS.

Nothing solemn accompanies death; mourning for the dead is unknown. The wealtier class oftentimes have a dance; employ a good singer, and have a merry time when a child dies. No hearse conveys their dead to the grave. If it be a grown person, four men (if a child, four boys)—two in front and two behind — with bamboo sticks across their shoulders, on which rests the rough wooden box containing its silent form, carry their burden "unwept, unhonored and unsung" to the cemetery.

Sometimes the corpse is followed by a few friends, but not infrequently they are carried unaccompanied to the grave-yard and given to the man who has it in charge. He takes the body and inserts it into a niche in the wall; gives those who brought it the number of the grave, and the ceremony is ended.

GRAVE-YARDS.

All the older grave-yards are made of stone. The four walls are of masonry and about eight feet in width and nearly as high. The graves are hollow cavities with flat bottoms and semi-circular sides and top, left in the wall at the time of its construction. There are three tiers of these cavities, or graves. The rent on the upper tier exceeds that of the second, and the second that of the lower. Thus the rich are privileged to bury their dead above the poor.

When a body is brought to the gate-keeper, he takes it and puts it into an empty grave and seals up the entrance of the tomb by means of a whitish stucco. If the rent is not kept up, he takes out the box containing the body, carries it to the front of the grave-

yard, along the high-way, and place one end of it upon a rock or block, the other on the ground, so that it reclines at an angle of forty-five degrees. This enables all who pass by to look into the box. The name of the dead person so exposed, is placed near the head of the partly decomposed corpse. After a few days, if the rent remains unpaid, the body is dumped out into the pile of bones in the back end of the grave-yard where crows, buzzards and insects soon devour it. If the rent is kept paid up in full, the body is left in the grave three years, then taken out and the skeleton dumped into the bone pile. Millions of these skeletons can be seen at each cemetery.

The Author being a teacher, selected a well-shaped Filipino skull from one of these piles and brought it home. He has used it to illustrate points in his public lectures on the "Philippines and Filipinos", and for concrete instruction in Physiology.

AGRICULTURE.

The Filipinos have a crude system of agriculture, for which Spain is directly responsible. Their fields are still plowed with

wooden plows which have only one handle, and are harrowed with wooden harrows made of bamboo. These plows and harrows are drawn by caribous. When a crop is raised, the surplus is hauled to the water's edge by means of bamboo sleds. Here it is loaded into canoes and casgoes and floated to market.

Much garden truck is raised in the province of Manila, to supply the city's needs. This gardening is done mostly by Chinamen.

IDLENESS AND STRIFES.

The streams of the Philippine Islands abound in fish. There is an abundance of fruit of various kinds constantly ripening at all seasons of the year. Thus, Nature has blessed the Filipinos with a livelihood without necessitating an occupation.

This leaves those who have no ambition for work, in idleness with nothing to engage their attention. This condition of affairs wherever found, only tends to cultivate domestic disturbances. Naturally, the Filipinos are inveterate thieves and revel in strife and blood-shed.

Magellan found them engaged in war, and every year of their known history since that time, portrays them in internicine struggles.

Their love of war; disposition to overcome, utter fearlessness arising from ignorance of what really constitutes danger, make them agressive in nature and hard to conquer.

Spain subdued them only within the range of her cannons stationed at the most important centers.

The United States with nearly seventy thousand soldiers garrisoning over four hundred army posts scattered all over the archipelago, with institutions of learning opened up in nearly as many places; holding out to them the "olive branch of peace", offering them local self-government as fast as they reveal their capability and disposition to utilize it; has done more to bring about a universal and stable peace, in a little over three years — than Spain did in as many centuries.

May the onward march of civilization carry enlightenment to the Filipinos and

bring a justly-deserved credit to the American people who have sacrificed both life and money for the benefit of this down-trodden race!

"Manila Bay! Manila Bay!
How proud the song on our lips to-day!
A brave old song of the true and strong
And the Will that has Its way."

NOTHING could be more fitting for a conclusion of this little volume than the inspiring words of our martyred president, WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Speaking at a banquet given by the Marquette Club of Boston, in the spring of 1899, he concluded with the following splendid per-oration:

"No imperial designs lurk in the American mind. They are alien to American sentiment, thought and purpose. Our priceless principles undergo no change under a tropical sun. They go with the flag. They are wrought in every one of its sacred folds and are inextinguishable in their shining as the stars.

"Why read ye not the changeless truth—

"If we can benefit these remote people, who will object? If in the years of the future, they are estab-

lished in government under law and liberty, who will regret perils and sacrifices? Who will not rejoice in our heroism and humanity? Always perils and always after them safety. Always darkness and clouds, but always shining through them the light and the sunshine; always cost and sacrifices, but always after them the fruition of liberty, education and civilization.

"I have no light or knowledge not common to my countrymen. I do not prophesy. The present is all absorbing to me, but I cannot bound my vision by the blood-stained trenches around Manila, where every red drop, whether from the veins of an American soldier or a misguided Filipino, is anguish to my heart; but by the broad range of future years, when that group of islands, under the impulse of the year just passed, shall have become the gems and glories of those tropical seas, a land of plenty and of increasing possibilities, a people redeemed from savage indolence and to habits devoted to the arts of peace in touch with the commerce and trade of all nations, enjoying the blessings of freedom, of civil and religious liberty, of education and of homes; and whose children and childrens' children shall for ages hence bless the American Republic because it emancipated and redeemed their fatherland, and set them in the pathway of the world's best civilization."

Addressing the people of Minnesota on the return of the famous Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers from their hard service in the Philippines, in the fall of 1899, he said:

"That congress will provide for them a government which will bring them blessings, which will promote their material interests as well as advance their people in the path of civilization and intelligence, I confidently believe. They will not be governed as vassals, or serfs, or slaves. They will be given a monument of liberty, regulated by law, honestly administered, without oppressing exactions, taxation without tyranny, justice without bribe, education without distinction of social condition, freedom of religious worship, and protection in 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness'."

Key to Pronunciation.

The proper names in this book are principally Spanish; therefore, the rules governing the pronounciation of Spanish words, apply here:

VOWELS.

A is sounded ah as in 'arm'.

E has the sound of long a as in 'ate'. When it is followed by r or n, it retains its broad sound as in the English word 'there'. Final e has the sound of short i; thus 'de' is pronounced 'di'.

I has the sound of long e as in 'me'.

O is long as in 'home'. When it is followed by r or n, it has a broad sound as in 'or'.

U has the sound of long oo as in 'school'.

Y when used as a vowel is merely a substitute for i.

CONSONANTS.

The consonants are pronounced the same as they are in English with but few exceptions. These exeptions are as follows:

C when followed by e or i has the sound of th as in 'Cebu' pronounced 'Thaboo'.

G has a hard sound as in 'gold'. When followed by e or i it has the sound of j as in 'Magellan'.

Gui has the sound of gee (hard g) as in 'Guiguinto' pronounced 'Gee-geen-tow'.

J has the sound of h as in 'Jolo' pronounced 'Holo'.

N very often has the sound of y as in 'canon' pronounced 'canyun'.

Qu has the sound of k as in 'queso' pronounced 'kayso' (meaning cheese.)

Qui is pronounced kee as in 'Quiapo' (Kee ah'po).

B and **V** have become interchangeable. 'Nueva' (meaning nine) is spelled with a b and pronounced the same. So also is 'vino' (bino) and many other words.

ACCENT.

Words ending in a vowel are usually accented on the penultimate. Words ending in a consonant are accented on the ultimate.

For ease in pronounciation and fluency in conversation, the rules for accenting syllables are habitually violated.

Self-Pronouncing Index.

A

Abando — Ah bahn'doh
Acunia — Ah koon'yah
Agusan — Ah goo'sahn (Violates rule of accent)
Aguinaldo — Ah gee nahl'doh
Alexandro — Ahl ax ahn'dro
Albay — Ahl'bi
Anda, Simon de — Seemone di Ahn'dah
Apo — Ah'po
Archipelago — Ahr ki pal'ah go
Arandia — Ah rahn de ah
Arayat — Ahr'ah yaht'
Arrechedera — Ahr ak a da'rah
Asin — Ah seen'
Augusti — Ah goo'ste

B

Bachi — Bah'ke
Bactan — Bahk tahn'
Banajao — Bahn ah ha'oh
Bato — Bah to
Batangas — Bah tohn'gahs
Besao — Ba sah'oh
Bohol — Bow hole'
Botocan — Bow tow kahn'

Brava, Pedro — Pay dro Brah'vah
Buhi — Boo'e
Bulucan — Boo loo kahn'
Bulusan — Boo loo sahn'
Bustamante — Boos tah mahn'ti
Butuan — Boo too ahn'

C

Caceres — Kah tha raze'
Cagayan — Kah gah yahn'
Camarines — Kah mah reens'
Candaba — Kahn dah' bah
Canlaon — Kahn lah own'
Carballo — Kahr bahl'oh
Catandnanes — Kah tahnd' nah naze'
Cavite — Kah veet'i
Cayetano — Kah ya tah'no
Cebu — Tha'boo
Corcura — Kor koo rah
Corregidor — Kor rej'e dor
Cruzat — Kroo zaht'
Cuba — Koo'bah (English Ku'ba)

D

Dasmarinas — Dahs mah ree n'yahs
Data — Dah tah
Dulumbayan — Doo loom bah yahn

E

El Cano — Ail kah'no

F

Fajardo — Fah har'do
Filipinos — Feel ee pee'noze
Folilo — Fo lee yoh
Formosa — For mow'sah

G

Guingua — Geen'gaw
Guzman — Gooz mahn'

H

Hagonay — Hah go'ni
Halcon — Hahl kone

I

Iligan — Eel ee gahn
Ilocos — Eel oh kose
Iloila — Eel oh eel'oh
Isarog — Ee sah rog'

J

Jara — Hah'rah
Jolo — Ho'lo
Juan — Hoo ahn

L

Ladrones — Lahd ronz'
Laguna — Lah Goo'nah
Laverzares — Lah vair zah raze
Legaspi — Lay gahs'pee
Leyte — Lay'ti
Los Banos — Bahn yose
Luzon — Loo zawn

M

Mactan — Mahk tahn
Madia-as — Mah dee ah'yahs
Magellan — Mah jail'ahn
Malolos — Mah low'los
Mangabol — Mahn gah bowl
Mantalingayan — Mahn tah leen gah yahn'
Manila — Mah neel'ah

Marilao — Mah'ree lah'oh (ordinarily pronounced "Mah ree'low'.)
Mariveles — Mah reev'a laze
Marinduque — Mah reen doo'kee
Masbate — Mahs bah'ti
Mateo — Mah tay'oh
Matilda — Mah teel'dah
Mayon — Mah yawn'
Mindora — Meen do'ro
Mindanoa — Meen dah nah'oh (Last two syllable commonly pronounced "now".)

N

Namague — Nah mah'gee
Nangtud — Nahng tood'
Negros — Nay gros
Nueva — New a'vah

P

Pagson — Pahg sawn'
Palawan — Pahl'ah wahn (Violates rule of accent.)
Palanan — Pahl ahn yahn'
Pampanga — Pahm pahn'gah
Panay — Pah ni
Pasig — Pah'seeg
Pesos — Pay'sos
Philippine — Feel ee peen'i [This pronounciation has been entirely abolished by custom and they are now called Fil'ipin Islands.]
Playa Honda — Plah yah Hone'dah
Polivieja — Pole ee vay'hah
Polis — Po'lees

Q

Quianga — Kee ahn'gah
Quimanguil — Kee mahn'geel

R

Ronquillo — Rone keel'yoh

S

Sabiniano — Sah bee nee ah'no
Samar — Sah mahr'
San Antonio — Sahn Ahn tow'nee oh
San Lorenzo — Sahn Low rain'zoh
San Miquel — Sahn Mee geel'
San Fernando — Sahn Fair nahn'doh
Santiago — Sahn tee ah'go
San Rafael — Sahn Raf'fah ail
Segovia — Say go'vee ah
Silva — Seel'vah
Sibuyan — See boo yahn
Sulu — Soo'loo

T

Taal — Tah ahl'
Tamon, Valdez — Vahl daze' Tah mohn
Torbio — Tor bee'oh
Tavora — Tah voo'rah
Tayabas — Tah yah bahs
Tivi — Tee'vee

V

Vargas — Vahr'gahs
Villalobos — Veel ah low'bose

Z

Zambales — Zahm bah laze'.

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